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Tower Views

by Clearway

Force: Blind or Intelligent

Straw on Political Breeze

'Patch' Comments Apace

¶ **Prison Without Bars** — Stringtown, Oklahoma, sees the opening of a new kind of penal institution. It has no guns, no walls, no iron bars. Its "prisoners" are jailed only by their "word of honor" not to try to escape. The idea was that ignorance sends more men to jail than does a definitely criminal tendency; so the 500 prisoners are to be taught farming, livestock breeding, trades, and other vocations with some special instruction on the meaning of law observance. • There's a fundamental here. Really intelligent individuals are too wise to indulge in that which brings inevitable punishment.

¶ **Cleveland Relief** — Cleveland's relief problem is somewhat relieved as $60,000 of WPA money reaches the city. But, says Mayor Harold H. Burton, "this is all there is; there isn't any more," and a City Council which has failed twice in two weeks to act in the crisis only finds its problem momentarily postponed. Cleveland's Mayor predicts the closing down of all relief stations, cutting off 75,000 destitute. • It is natural to wonder whether Cleveland's experience is the forerunner of a general drying up of relief sources from the federal fount, and what Americans outside Washington will do about it.

¶ **China's Plight**—For eleven successive days Canton is bombed by Japanese aggressors and the casualties mount above 6,000. China's plight grows desperate, with the official Chinese estimate of 30,000,000 homeless doubled by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, American head of Chinese relief, who declares that 60,000,000 people are homeless and foodless and the imminent annual floods of the Yellow River are adding to the problem. Japanese invasion of China has prevented work on the dykes, and in some places ruptures are made in the dykes to stem the push of the Japanese arms. • The Four Horsemen are released from their stable of darkness by a small group of militant brown men bent on their own designs.

¶ **Belligerent Forces**—From the air a rain of explosives falls on Spain and China's civilian populations; France witnesses an invasion of "mystery" planes and rushes troops to the border in anything but a mood of bluff; and, down in South America, Peru is charged with breaking her pledge to Ecuador to refrain from massing troops at border garrisons. In the Philippine Islands, flame and incandescent rocks flare from the lips of the Mayon Volcano and 20,000 residents abandon their homes. In Massachusetts a meteor flares across the sky and arouses awe. The "forces" of the world seem to be seething in an upheaval of ignorant action. • These are days when men need to analyze which kind of force they are exercising—blind or intelligent.

¶ **Politics** — The "elimination" strategy favored by some of the "bitter-enders" of the New Deal, receives a resounding rebuke [polite language for "got slapped down"] with the victory of Senator Guy Gillette of Iowa in the primaries. First of those daring Democrats who fought the Court Reorganization Bill to come up for renomination this year, Senator Gillette was promised a "spanking" by such New Deal extremists as Harry L. Hopkins, James Roosevelt, and Thomas G. Corcoran, who (despite sage "Jim" Farley's astute political advice) went out to eliminate the Senator who dared to oppose the President's—or was it Mr. Corcoran's — Court packing plan. Their activities succeeded in one valuable, but unlooked-for result. Voters were made aware of the dangers of putting "WPA into politics." But the better than two-to-one victory of Senator Gillette emphasizes two things. Namely: American voters are still independent enough to cold-shoulder revenge-plus-relief motives; and local communities are still individualistic enough to decide their local problems locally. • Americans evidently continue to think like Americans.

¶ **"Patch" Again!**—I was telling our Irish terrier, Patch, about that dog, Betsy, of Rock Hill, Md., who rescued a lad in Chesapeake Bay. At its master's order, Betsy swam to the side of struggling Bobby Collier, grabbed the boy's clothes and towed his unconscious form to shore. "Pretty brave thing for a dog," said I to Patch. "The boy might have grabbed it in such a way that neither could swim." Patch wagged her exclamatory mark; muttered a bit of Gaelic (or perhaps just plain dog) language, which I had no trouble in interpreting as: "Arrah, mon, 'twas not brave at all, at all. A dog never thinks about what's going to happen to its own precious self when it tackles a job. Its head is all set on the Thing. The Thing in this case was to carry out its master's orders. It couldn't think of anything else when it was doing that. So it wasn't brave. It was just plain dog sense. • Ho, hum. "Carrying out the master's orders." I sometimes wish Patch would stop saying such things to me. They're so checker-upperish.

New Deal 'Purge' Fails; Gillette Wins in Iowa

President may extend his 'stumping' tour of the nation as result of vote in state primary

CHEROKEE, Iowa, June 7 (AP)—Senator Guy M. Gillette said today the result of yesterday's Democratic Senatorial primary, in which he apparently won a decisive victory, "will give that left wing group, which started out to control the Party nomination in 1940, a very great incentive to stop and think things over."

On the basis of unofficial returns from 1,617 of the State's 2,447 precincts, Senator Gillette had polled 54,169 votes, compared with 29,436 for Representative Otha D. Wearin, his principal opponent.

"My candidacy has become a symbol of resentment against a well planned attempt by a group outside the State to dictate to Iowa Democracy whom they should send to Washington," Senator Gillette said. "This plan would have subverted the constitutional right of a people to be represented in Congress by those of their own choosing."

The Senator added that he did not plan "reprisals" for the federal officials who took part in the campaign against him.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—On the heels of the smashing defeat in Iowa of the New Deal's "Elimination Committee" with the renomination of Senator Guy M. Gillette, it became known at the White House today that President Roosevelt is considering not only one but two trips west this summer and fall.

The Chief Executive now plans to go from Kentucky to Oklahoma and Texas and thence to the Pacific Coast in July. The second trip which is still indeterminate, would go to Michigan, Minnesota, and other highly important doubtful states in

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

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Senator Guy M. Gillette
(D) of Iowa, Who Was Overwhelmingly Renominated in the Democratic State Primary Despite the Opposition of the New Deal "Elimination Committee"

Fund to Bind Ties Of Latin America And U. S. Sought

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The State Department asked Congress today for authority to set up a $25,000 Division of Cultural Relations, to cope with "activities of certain foreign Governments" in Latin America. The Division would, among other things, assist in exchange of students and professors with Latin-American countries, stimulate translation of English books into Spanish or Portuguese, and make arrangements for teaching of Spanish and Portuguese in universities.

George Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State, told the House Appropriations Committee that relations between the United States and the southern nations has grown in importance.

Meet South America, No. 2: Page 6.

Aesop's Fables Give Salt To Adult Studies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7—The hare and the tortoise, the lion and the mouse, and all the famous others of Aesop's Fables are giving their old roles a new twist here this month as protagonists in a campaign for better English. Their concern now lies intensively with several thousand of the city's most grown-up public school "children," the adult foreign-born, whose introduction to the language heretofore has been by way of chalk and blackboard and sentences like "I see the cat. The cat is gray."

In the eyes of the adult education division of the Works Progress Administration, the world-known fables are a vast improvement over old classroom orthodoxies, and so the most familiar of the stories have been grouped and illustrated in five paper-backed pamphlets.

Nations' Goal: Private Homes For Parentless

League Committee Finds World-Wide Move to Displace Asylums

Public Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The orphanage, or orphan asylum, in which scores or sometimes hundreds of homeless children are assembled for institutional care, is rapidly being replaced in many countries by a system of distributing orphans among individual homes, according to a study prepared under the direction of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions of the League of Nations.

This change in method of caring for homeless children was warmly commended by the League's Committee, whose studies have convinced its members that the best care which can be provided for a child is his natural home, and the next best thing is a foster home rather than an institution.

One of the major fundamentals approved by the Committee was that there shall be no removal of a child from his home for reasons of poverty alone or status of birth. Public authorities should require adequate proof of cause before a child is removed from his home, and their decision should be taken as a social rather than a judicial matter, it is held.

But when children have no homes, several methods of caring for them are employed in the 42 countries which provided information of their experiences upon which the League Committee's study was based. All but five of these countries have some system of foster home care for children.

Used in Biblical Times

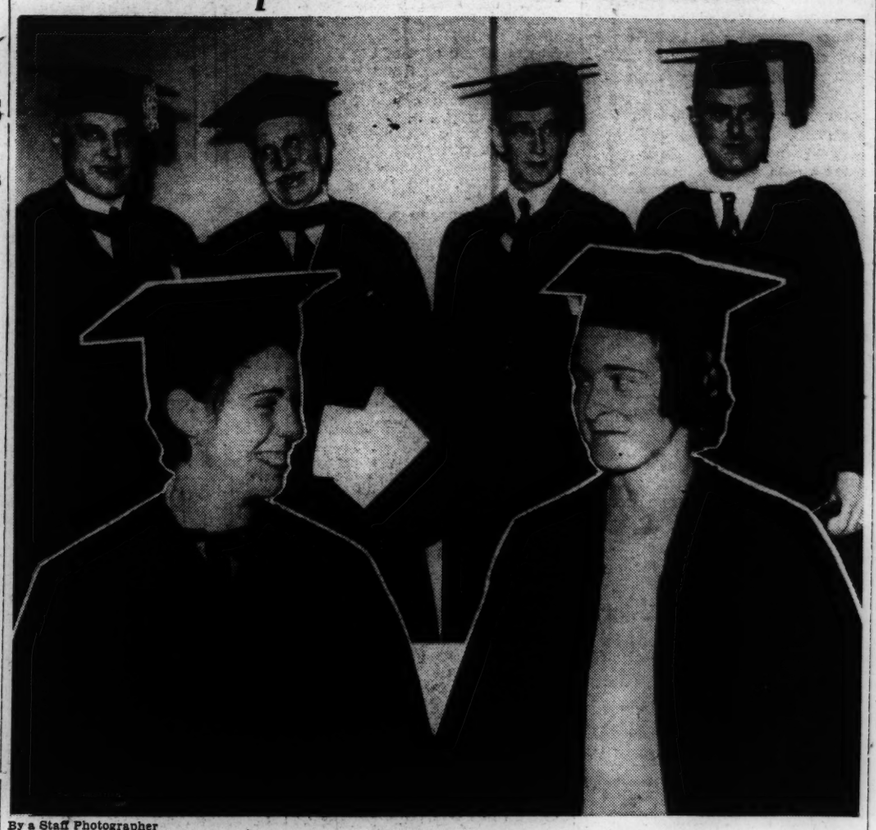
The technique of placing homeless children in families, as Miss E. Castendyck of the United States explained to the Committee, can be traced back to Biblical times, and early Christian communities used this method for orphans and homeless children. It has been employed in some European countries since at least the fifteenth century.

Among the methods used today are the free home, the adoptive home, the work home, and boarding foster care paid for and supervised by social authorities. The importance of constant supervision emerged from the Committee's studies, if the highest social objects of placing children in families are to be obtained. The Committee agreed that the special needs of the child concerned should be the chief consideration when seeking a foster home; the home should be fitted to the child, not the child to the home. In choosing homes for foster children, social authorities are advised to keep before themselves as their primary object the production of self-reliant citizens, capable of taking a useful part in society and of founding a good home.

Twenty-four of the 42 countries consulted reported that they now place homeless children in families, so far as practicable. Children are most readily placed in the homes of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Participants in M. I. T. Exercises



By a Staff Photographer

Technology Held Seventy-first Graduation Exercises in Symphony Hall
Upper, Left to Right—Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Charles D. Maginnis of Boston, President of the American Institute of Architects, Commencement Speaker; Dr. Vannevar Bush, M. I. T. Vice-President and Dean of Engineering, and Alexander Macomber, Chief Marshal of Today's Academic Procession
Lower—Miss Reina Albagli of Hatboro, Pa., Left, and Miss Margaret Kingman Seikel, Right, of Waltham, Mass., Who Were Awarded the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Japan to Continue Bombings; Neutral Zone Plan Considered

CANTON, China, June 7 (AP)—Japanese warplanes raided crowded Canton three times today, the eleventh successive day of bombardment of the city and its environs.

The bombardments have caused an estimated 6,000 casualties, including fatalities and injuries. More than 1,000 buildings were destroyed and a dire problem of relief has developed.

Canton, including the foreign settlement on Shameen Island, was without electric light or power tonight. During an afternoon raid nine bombs plunged into the compound of the power station and waterworks in the Saichuen District, near Shameen, putting the power station out of commission.

Local Chinese authorities have ordered all women and children to leave the city. Throngs have gathered at railway stations and along the waterfront, patiently awaiting transport. Facilities are entirely inadequate to handle the exodus.

More than 100,000 already have fled to British Hong Kong; many more have sought refuge in the interior or in ports further south.

The Japanese objective, apparently, was to wipe out Canton's importance as the gateway for foreign munitions for China's armies.

A civilians' safety zone for the shattered city was reported under consideration.

At Hong Kong, a spokesman for the British Royal Colony's Government also said establishment of a neutral zone was being contemplated. But he declared the Hong Kong Government was not concerned with the project and disclosed no other details.

A Japanese spokesman there said he believed Tokyo would give the suggested zone sympathetic consideration.

Both Britain and France protested the repeated air attacks. A. P. Blunt, the British Consul General at Canton, telephoned a protest to the Japanese Consul in Hong Kong against the flight of the warplanes over Canton's International quarter.

War and Rising Yellow River Face China With Acute Refugee Problem: Page 5.
Norway and Sweden Join British in Plan to Investigate Bombings in Spain; More French Aid for Loyalists Proposed in Paris: Page 17.

SHANGHAI, June 7 (AP)—Japan intends to carry out air raids on such cities as Canton and Hankow "with even greater vigor," Rear Admiral Naokuni Nomura, Chief of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Navy, declared today.

He said the bombardments would be continued to bring Chinese authorities to realize the futility of their anti-Japan attitude.

Admiral Nomura insisted that both Canton, through which imported munitions enter South China, and Hankow, Provisional Capital, were "fully defended" with "formidable weapons."

Canton, he said, recently had been strengthened with anti-aircraft batteries "which have been placed indiscriminately without regard of military establishments," compelling airmen to bomb from higher altitudes.

Nevertheless, he declared, "the greatest care will continue to be exercised to insure maximum accuracy in the policy of bombing only military establishments."

Admiral Nomura urged that nationals of neutral powers withdraw from the vicinity of Chinese military establishments. He said loss of civilian life in the raids "was deeply regretted" although "undoubtedly exaggerated."

In this connection Domei, the Japanese news agency, recently announced that a "well informed" source — the designation usually given to official opinion—indicated British and American denunciation of air attacks on civilians would not alter Japanese tactics.

Tech Class Hears Plea for Beauty In Architecture

The new order in architecture, built around modern steel construction, "is without eloquence" and "in its individual enterprise and under the sole government of mathematics can arrive at the ugliness of the railroad bridge," Dr. Charles D. Maginnis of Boston, President of the American Institute of Architects, told members of the graduating class and their parents and friends at Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Commencement exercises in Symphony Hall at noon today.

Dr. Maginnis shared speaking honors with Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of M. I. T., who advised members of the 71st class on the transition from student to jobholder, and the use of one's talents in future years.

The graduation ceremonies started with the entrance of the candidates for degrees, who remained standing while the procession of guests of honor, the Corporation and the faculty transformed the stage with a blaze of color in academic hoods of the several advanced degrees.

In the procession of the guests of honor, led by Alexander Macomber, Chief Marshal, were Dr. Compton and Gov. Charles F. Hurley; Dr. Vannevar Bush, Vice-President, with Dr. Maginnis, William Emerson, Dean of the School of Architecture, and the Rev. Leslie T. Pennington,

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Monopoly Quiz Rates as Major New Deal Plan

Senate Committee Favors Investigation by 11-Man Inquiry Board

Like Pujo Effort

Inquiry Is Expected to Play Large Part in Policies of Administration

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Senate and House conferees apparently were near agreement today on controversial wage and hour legislation which started a North and South disagreement at the Capital.

Senate conferees adopted a compromise taking out of the measure the requirement that a 40-cent-per-hour pay scale be applied to all interstate industry at the end of five years. Southerners had opposed the requirement.

Soon thereafter, Chairman Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, of the House conference group, indicated clearly that the House conferees would join in the proposal.

Mrs. Norton said she personally favored writing into the bill a time limit within which the 40-cent minimum would become effective but added "we must concede something somewhere."

The Senate group, voting four to three, approved a modified proposal by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah which would put into effect a universal wage of 25 cents an hour for the first year, advancing to 30 cents the second year.

After that, advisory boards for each industry would determine the minimum wage, advancing it to 40 cents an hour as rapidly as "economically feasible" within that industry.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—Not since the Pujo investigation of 1911 has America faced anything remotely comparable to the $500,000 monopoly inquiry of President Roosevelt, now fully launched toward Congressional approval.

In size and implications, the program undoubtedly ranks with the most spectacular enterprises that the New Deal has produced. It is not too much to guess that it will play a major and possibly dominating part in the economic philosophy of the remaining years of the Roosevelt Administration.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has just ordered a favorable report on the investigation under the O'Mahoney resolution, setting up an 11-man committee, composed of six Congressmen, and Representatives each from the Treasury, Commerce, and Justice Departments, the SEC and the Federal Trade Commission.

Same Issue as in 1911

America did not realize the extent of the concentration of money and credit till the Pujo Committee's report was made public. This revealed the huge holdings of firm members or directors of two sets of New York banks, controlled by Morgan and Rockefeller interests. In all there were 341 directorships in 112 corporations having aggregate resources of capitalization of $22,245,000,000.

That was in 1911. It brought Wilson's comment that concentration of wealth "is the greatest question of all."

Now in 1938 a new investigation is launched with every advance indication that it will be made a key instrument in the Administration's subsequent approach to the business problem. A trifle more than a quarter of a century after the Pujo inquiry, a new fixed point may be established, by which to determine in which direction the United States has been traveling, whether toward or away from greater concentration of economic power.

In his Message to Congress of April 29, recommending the inquiry, President Roosevelt cited official figures indicating clearly that the same issue is alive today, possibly in different, but in as acute a form.

Intimate Message From Washington

Ludwig Finds Roosevelt's Humor a Strong Factor in His Power to Get Results—Opposition Raises Political Questions

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, June 7

President Roosevelt has always exerted a peculiar fascination over Europeans. The latest is Emil Ludwig. We have seen come and go many a visiting journalist, many a statesman, many an author, in the past five years, and almost every one of them has been more deeply impressed than the most charm-smitten American. Of course, they regard Mr. Roosevelt not as their own responsible executive, but on the whole as a tour de force. And they are delighted.

As far as that goes, few Americans of our acquaintance have been exposed informally to Mr. Roosevelt without falling at least temporarily under his charm, while perhaps holding reservations on his policies. The President, as Emil Ludwig says, strives to please.

There are newspapermen in Washington who are regularly invited to cozy Sunday night parties at the White House. Not so this bureau. But we do recall one occasion before a roaring log fire at the Boettiger residence in Seattle, when Mr. Roosevelt was at his best, and another time when he was driving his little car about at Warm Springs. Well. . . .

So we know how the Europeans feel.

Humor Is Especially Anglo-Saxon

But there is another sentiment particularly reflected by Mr. Ludwig, amid all his adulation of the President in his new biography, which is also especially European. Mr. Ludwig sees Mr. Roosevelt's humor as a special weapon of his power, and humor is a political method little known among Continental Europeans. Wit sometimes has its place, but humor is especially Anglo-Saxon, though the English as well as Americans have often mistrusted it in their public men.

Few statesmen ever, anywhere, have displayed as much sheer joy of living as does Mr. Roosevelt, which Mr. Ludwig abundantly records. And he weaves the fact into his general summary of the President's place in current history—a summary that is worthy of study, reflection, and partial modification by Americans. Mr. Ludwig writes:

"For in him there emerges before us, amid the lightning and the stage thunder of the dictators, a man who, occupying the seat of government, enjoys power without abusing it, who is conducting a silent revolution through persuasion and humor, and who demonstrates to our age that the power of action which issues from a heart informed by justice works with deeper and more enduring effect than all the devices of the gloomy demagogues.

"What Roosevelt is doing is in no respect new to us Europeans; but how he does it, how he is transforming a conservative state into a semi-socialist state, all via popular elections and Congress, and in the midst of complete freedom of speech and opposition, all this is a great example and comfort for Europe. That he does not go still further is explained by his nature and that of the American people. In any case this is, from the historical point of view, perhaps the last attempt to mediate between rich and poor without a revolution, for this and nothing else is the theme of his labors.

"From amid the storm and dust we on the other side see a light shine forth, and the land which it illumines is still the richest and at the same time the freest portion of our globe. . . . The opponents of Roosevelt were, at first, only the injured rich who were unwilling to relinquish their outlived domination; now there are also many others who distrust his personal power. This growing insurgence against him speaks for his people. For after entrusting him, in March, 1933, with the greatest powers, in order to save it from impending chaos, it cannot forgive him for the exhibition of despair which it vouchsafed in that moment . . ."

Another Side to Picture

What Mr. Ludwig overlooks, perhaps among many factors, is the practical politics of the thing. Is Mr. Roosevelt really enjoying his power without abusing it? Is the use of a spending program to perpetuate supporters in office and to wipe out dissidents not an abuse of power? Is not the "heart informed by justice" mounted on a spoils-system pediment which—by its extension into the relief system—has attained unprecedented volume and menace? The Opposition, it is true, enjoys complete freedom of speech—as every day's newspapers attest—but is not the opposition sometimes balked by an unduly organized official propaganda and a self-perpetuating spending system? And in this "last attempt to mediate between rich and poor" is it really a constructive mediation or is it the case of one class against another, though perhaps justly to rectify past excesses in the contrary direction?

These are the questions that many Americans pose. Probably the answer lies halfway between them and Mr. Ludwig. The relief system seems to have been unavoidable, granted current economic conditions. But its use must be carried above politics to the impartial plane of civil service, it seems abundantly clear, before democracy can be wholly safe. As in so many other current problems, the answer goes back in great part to that question of an honest Civil Service. And therein are the feet of clay on which this "silent revolution" has clumped, not crept. There, too, in a squabble over the succession and spoils in 1940 between the factions within the present Democratic Party, the "silent revolution" may break down.

E. D. C.

Shoes Don Mudguards

It is shoes, shoes, shoes, from Copley Square to Lincoln Street.

For Boston is in the throes of its 19th National Shoe Fair. From all indications this gathering is the largest trade show ever held in Boston. Some 450 shoe manufacturers from all over the Country have come to Town to show their wares—fall and winter footwear—and buyers from all over the world are here to find out what styles, prices, and shoe trends for the future will be.

The headquarters of the Fair, managed by the New England Shoe and Leather Association, is in Hotel Statler. There, six solid floors have been taken over by the shoe men, and overflow exhibits are being held in the Copley-Plaza and a few other hotels.

For four days of this week, extending from Monday through Thursday, there will be but one topic—shoes—heard in the lobby of the Statler. There footwear of every grade and price are in evidence; there leather men will tell anyone for the asking all about colors and price trends; and there order after order will be placed for the fall openings.

The first day of the Fair—Monday—was spent mostly in setting up exhibits, renewing acquaintances, and talking shop. A directory put out by the managers serves as a convenient "Who's Who" in the shoe manufacturing business and permits one to quickly locate any shoe concern.

But what of the shoes? First, as for women's shoes—for they predominate. There are of course the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Pictures of new shoe styles: Page 13; Trade conditions in shoe business: Page 11; Sidelights on Shoe Fair: Page 13.

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Education of Civil Servants Established on Broader Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 7—A broader scope of education for a wider range of public servants, made possible under the Federal George-Dean Act which provides funds to the states, is now resulting in the enrollment of civil servants from the mechanic who repairs street cleaning machines to the alderman elected to draft ordinances, according to reports now coming in to the American Municipal Association here.

Not only firemen and policemen who hitherto have been included in similar training programs, but many other public service employees up to the top administrator can now participate in municipal and State training classes as a result of a recent ruling by the Department of the Interior, it is learned. States are now matching their funds with Federal and are setting up programs which promise unusual improvement in the performance of work in public service jobs.

The significance of this program was pointed out by Clifford W. Ham, Executive Director of the American Municipal Association, when he said that governmental functions are changing very rapidly and becoming ever more complicated, needing technically trained and skilled people.

Changes have taken place in the work done in city halls, throughout the country which will benefit by the extension of the new training to employees there.

Techniques in these ever-more complicated jobs have to be studied so that public service men can keep up with the changing conditions, he said.

But training is to be introduced right into the office of the mayor and the city council. Not every newly elected mayor and city councilmen can walk into their offices after election day and qualify for an excellent performance of their jobs because their previous training may have lain entirely along different lines from those of government, it is found.

The States where programs supervised by leagues of municipalities and vocational education boards are now underway include Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Canada's Imports In April Less

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's April imports were valued at $48,895,000, compared with $56,886,000 the corresponding month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The total from the United States was $31,381,000 against $36,701,000, and from the United Kingdom $9,187,000, compared with $10,207,000.

In the Boston Section:

New England lays plans for business drive.

Seventeen thousand march in Boston cadet parade.

"Wedgees" and "dog houses" at Shoe Fair.

Judge Lummus scores liquor law.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

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Most Strikes in U. S. in 1937; Fewer Strikers Than in 1919

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—An analysis of industrial disturbances last year, just published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Department, shows officially that there were more strikes in 1937 than in any other recorded year in American history; that more workers were involved in these strikes than in any other year except 1919, and that more man-hours of idleness resulted than in any year for which comparable data was available.

The number of strikes recorded was 4,740, involving 1,861,000 workers, and loss of 28,425,000 man-days. Next highest year in number of strikes was 1917 with 4,450, but only 1,227,000 workers in 1917 were involved. Records of man-days idle were not taken till 1927, so no comparison with 1917 in that respect is possible. On the latter item, the next highest figure after 1937 was in 1927, when there were 26,219,000 man-days idle 2,000,000 less than 1937.

More on Strike in 1919

Industrial unrest requires all three of the comparative items now recorded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to get a full picture. In 1919 there were fewer strikes (3630) than 1937 but the number of men involved was more than twice as large, the figure being 4,160,000.

A feature of 1937 was that a majority of the strikes were for union recognition, whereas in the past workers chiefly struck for higher wages or shorter hours. Summarizing this feature, the Bureau says:

"Union organization issues—recognition, closed shop, discrimination, etc.—were the most important causes of 58 per cent of the strikes in 1937; wages and hours were the principal issues in 30 per cent; and 12 per cent were caused by miscellaneous issues. . . .

"Results: From the viewpoint of the workers involved, about 46 per cent of the strikes in 1937 were substantially won, 32 per cent were compromised, and 17 per cent brought little or no gains."

General Motors—48,000 employees directly affected and 126,000 indirectly—caused by demand for union recognition and resulted in a signed agreement with the CIO.

Chrysler Corp.—63,000 workers—caused by demand for recognition and resulted in signed agreement.

Jones & Laughlin Steel—24,000 workers—caused by demand for recognition and the result was the winning of a Labor Board election by the CIO.

Republic Steel—90,000 workers—and both Inland and Youngstown Steel: caused by demand for recognition and resulted in no agreement; the strikers lost.

Why were there so many strikes? "The large number of strikes in 1937, especially during the first nine months of the year," says the report, "was due to various reasons. Organization issues, such as union recognition, the closed shop, and discrimination of union employees, were among the most important causes. At the same time business was on the upgrade and prices were rising—a condition favorable to the realization of workers' demands."

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENG.
Shipbroker and Chartering Agent
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Burbank's Garden Gets Bronze Plaque Honoring His Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ROSA, Calif.—"Gateway to Golden Memories" was the title bestowed by oratory on the Garden House entrance to the Luther Burbank gardens here at a dedication ceremony.

The bronze plaque set in a large native rock in the guest house, bears this inscription:

In this garden, 1881 to 1926, Luther Burbank wrought with living plants to bring to the world greater fertility, wealth and beauty, developing new varieties which produced better fruits and more beautiful flowers.

In expressing gratitude for the interest of the local Twenty-Thirty Club and Native Sons of the Golden West for the Garden House, Mrs. Burbank, in a brief, expressive talk, said:

"This is more than a house of brick and wood—it is built of things of which dreams are made—a memorial that embodies all the lofty principles of idealism and service."

The home gardens of Burbank are located on the Redwood Highway near the southern entrance to the City of Santa Rosa, 50 miles north of San Francisco. Through cooperation of Mrs. Burbank they are now owned by the Santa Rosa-Sebastopol Junior College and are used by the students an an experimental laboratory in their school of horticulture.

The students are not only supplied with seeds enough to last for many years, but they are inspired by the idealism of the man whose work was dominated by a desire to enlarge and enrich mankind's experience through improved plant productions and his theory of selectivity to bring out and develop only the best characteristics of each species.

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The Camera Views the News

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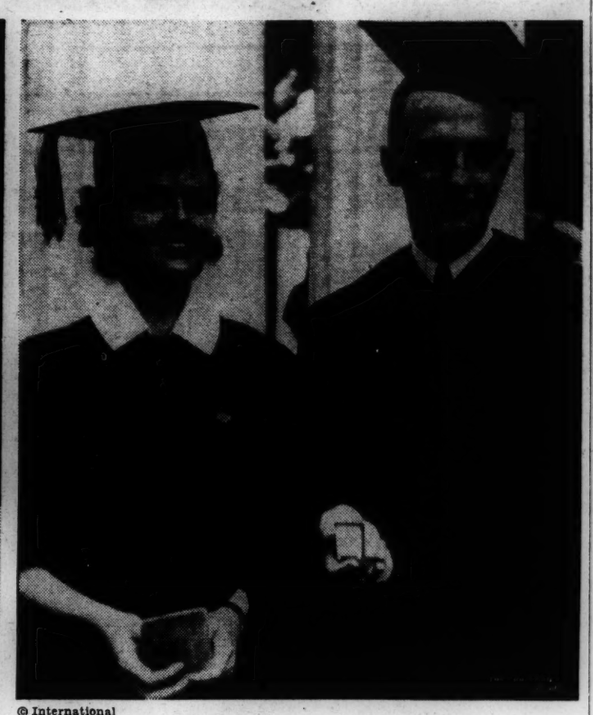
Confederate Leader Honored

The 130th anniversary of Jefferson Davis was observed at Washington June 4 when Miss Imogene Smith placed a wreath at his statue. At left is Senator George of Georgia; at right, Mrs. Walter D. Lamar, National President, Daughters of the Confederacy.



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Win Special Honors at Swarthmore

Pictured in caps and gowns are Kermit Gordon of Philadelphia and Virginia Hadley Vawter of Benton Harbor, Mich., both of whom received special awards from the Pennsylvania institution for leadership, loyalty, and exceptional service. Mr. Gordon also holds a Rhodes scholarship.

Miller to Lead Radio's Fight Against Further U. S. Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—The private radio industry continues to put its best foot forward in preparation for a titanic struggle against greater Government control, in the election of Neville Miller, "Flood Mayor" of Louisville, Ky., as President of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Mr. Miller succeeds Mark Ethridge, General Manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, who has served as President of N. A. B. in a temporary capacity since the Association was reorganized last March. Mr. Ethridge performed one notable public feat in his brief term: Almost alone—though he could have had much assistance—he squashed the Celler bill for a Government radio station. In an appearance before a House Committee, Mr. Ethridge so smashingly marshalled the arguments against a Government station that the plan was dropped like a hot brick.

Fight Not Over

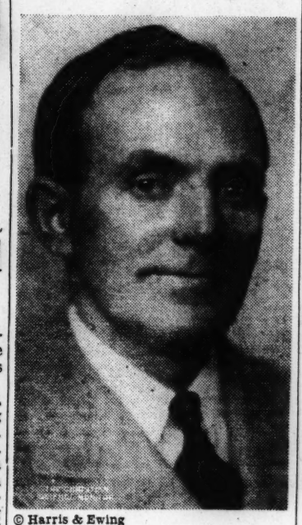
But the radio industry is by no means certain that the Government station idea is disposed of; rather, it is expected to revive at the next session of Congress. Moreover, a wide-range investigation of the industry may be impending, either as a last-minute authorization of the present session of Congress, or next year. And there is a general closing-in of criticism on the radio industry, led by George Henry Payne of the Federal Communications Commission.

All the circumstances, therefore, pointed to the need for a strong man in the position of N. A. B. President, or "Czar" of the industry. Choice of Mr. Miller has met with widespread approbation. His term as Mayor of Louisville having expired, Mr. Miller has been assisting Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University, in administrative reorganization.

Former Law School Dean

He is well known in legal and educational circles, as Dean of University of Louisville Law School from 1930-33, and Professor there previously. During and after the 1937 flood, he directed relief and rehabilitation work in Louisville.

Mr. Miller will preside in N. A. B. over some 400 of the 700 American broadcasting license holders, including the principal chains. The industry is united as never before, prepared to resist further regulation, and, perhaps to "clean house" within, for the main purpose of N. A. B. is to maintain the authority and independence of the powerful private radio interests and it is pretty well recognized that the industry must overcome criticism not only by resistance but by improvement and reform.



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Radio's 'Czar'

Neville Miller, former Mayor of Louisville, Ky., who has been elected President of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Move to Replace Orphanages With Homes Sped by Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

peasants, artisans, and industrial workers, middle-class urban workers and lower officials. The results, in general, were adjudged superior to institutional care.

Payment Helps

Institutions as well as officials and private agencies are making use of foster homes, the study indicated. In general, more satisfactory results were reported when some payment was made for care of children in such homes. These homes, it was explained, serve the double purpose of caring for the physical welfare of the child and of laying a basis for social conduct which will enable him to become a useful citizen.

The British system of "cottage homes," which has proved in some respects superior to "boarding out," was described to the committee by Miss Z. L. Puxley of Great Britain. These homes accommodate a small number of children under the supervision of the "home mother." The children attend the village school, play with other children in the community and thus live as nearly a normal social life as possible. With regard to supervision, the tendency is to work increasingly through official rather than private agencies in Britain, Miss Puxley said. Supervision is carrried out by public health nurses and social workers.

The League's Advisory Committee on Social Questions has under consideration several other questions, and studies are being prepared. Accumulating interest in the Committee's work is shown by the fact that 23 governments sent representatives to the spring session at Geneva, and 22 corresponding associations exist in different parts of the world. Other organizations have asked to contribute to the Committee's work by becoming corresponding members.

Virginia Streetcars For Japanese Shells

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANVILLE, Va.—Parts of Danville's old fleet of streetcars may soon be projectiles, used by Japan to bombard the Chinese lines.

Most of the metal in the cars has been bought by a concern that is sending it to Norfolk, where it is being shipped to Japan to meet the demand for war material.

The bodies of the cars are becoming refreshment stands on the nearby highways.

Italy Presents Princeton 178 Volumes of Literature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 7—Princeton University today was the recipient of 178 bound volumes of Italian literature, the gift of the Italian Government through Renato D. Chiesa, Italian Vice-Consul to Newark, N. J. The presentation was made in terms of promoting international amity and took place in the office of Harold W. Dodds, President.

Included in the acquisition are 120 volumes of Italian classics, 10 of the writings and speeches of Premier Benito Mussolini, reference books, and works of standard modern Italian authors.

High Tax Rates Offer Problem To English Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Mounting local Government expenditure is causing grave concern in North of England industrial areas.

Despite severe pruning, a large number of county, municipal and urban authorities have had to raise their taxes during recent months in order that budgets might be balanced.

Increases have ranged from a few coppers to two shillings in the pound, and even more perturbing is the admission in some cases that rates will soar still further unless Government action eases the burden of hard-hit communities.

Rates and Depression

Rates are highest where depression is most acute, due in no small measure to crushing poor low relief expenditure. Hard-hit communities are urging that the cost of maintaining those who are not eligible for unemployment relief and who are destitute should be spread over the whole of the country; that it should become a national rather than a local liability.

Although quite a nuumber of local authorities have privately discussed this subject with their Parliamentary representatives, Westminster appears to be in no great hurry to adopt such a course. What is probably feared is an outcry from the prosperous districts which would no doubt complain that if they had to help to meet the overwhelming public assistance expenditure of others their own prosperity would suffer a setback.

On the other hand, the complaint is made that industrialists not unnaturally fight shy of establishing new factories in towns where abnormal rates prevail. Similarly old-established industries display an anxiety to expand eslewhere where overhead charges are not so heavy.

Load on Counties

Even the attraction of jobs in prosperous counties is not solving the problem of these depressed areas. During the past six years nearly 42,000 persons have been transferred from Durham to counties in the South.

"These are the best of our people, who are received with open arms by industrialists," Mr. W. J. Stewart, M. P. for Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, recently pointed out, "We are left with middle-aged, old, and infirm people who are going to be a permanent charge on the rate-payers."

At the present time there are 10,000 old-age pensioners in Durham chargeable to the rates, costing rather more than £4,000 per week, equal to a rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound.

Union and Mills To Join in Plea For Loan by RFC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA June 7—Labor leaders and mill owners will appeal jointly to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation this week for loans to aid the failing hosiery industry in Philadelphia, it has been announced.

The plan was disclosed by William Leader, President of Branch 1, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, who said the funds would be used for modern machinery to place the industry here in a better competitive position with low labor cost Southern production.

The appeal will be presented to Jesse Jones, RFC Chairman, by a Committee including Mr. Leader, M. Herbert Syme, counsel for the Union; George F. Lang, President, and Joseph Haines, Jr., Secretary of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc., the owners' organization, and a number of mill operators.

Any loans contracted by the operators will be secured by their individual property, acording to Mr. Haines.

"Unless the mills get new equipment," he said, "they're doomed. The South has been in business now long enough to develop a measure of skill, and they're ahead of us in equipment.

"Given modern machinery, however, this city, with the finest supply of skilled workers to be found anywhere, can compete with any section of the United States."

Labor Split on Plan To Study British Act

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Labor's house divided June 4 on President Roosevelt's decision to have a study made of the British Trade Union Act.

John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chieftain, announced his organization had rescinded its acceptance of a place on the President's commission because of reports this study might lead to changes in the National Labor Relations Act.

"The Committee for Industrial Organization cannot sanction such an enterprise," Mr. Lewis said.

The American Federation of Labor, however, agreed to participate in the study and announced that Robert Watt of Massachusetts would be its representative on the commission. Mr. Watt is now a labor delegate to the International Labor Organization meeting at Geneva.

President Roosevelt, in announcing yesterday that a special commission would be sent to England this summer to study the Act, said the purpose was to correct misunderstandings in this country about how the law works. He denied there was any intent to lay the basis for revision of the Wagner Act.

Hughes Going Abroad

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Chief Justice and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes will sail for Genoa, Italy, Saturday aboard the Italian liner Rex.

Einstein Warns Of 'Barbarization'

SWARTHMORE, Pa., June 7 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein, renowned scientist, criticized the "barbarization of political ways in our time" in an address at Swarthmore College Commencement exercises yesterday.

Dr. Einstein, a voluntary exile from Germany, attributed the "barbarization" to "a serious weakening of moral thought and sentiment during the last 100 years."

"In various European nations intelligence and human kindness, which are the product of civilization, are subjected to primitive animal instincts. This process, if persisted in, will destroy civilization, religion, and morality," he said.

Swarthmore's President, Frank Aydelotte, introduced Dr. Einstein as a man whose "great work has put him above all boundaries."

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Ecuador Charges Peru Is Massing Troops at Border

QUITO, Ecuador, June 7 (AP)—The Foreign Office of Ecuador charged today that Peru was reinforcing border garrisons with troops, bombing planes and gunboats despite promises to abstain from force in the two nations' dispute over the Oriente jungle territory east of the Andes. Peru has consistently denied that anything more than a minor reinforcement of the frontier has been effected.

A Foreign Office statement said Peru had sent five bombers to reinforce her garrison at Pantoja near Rocafuerte on the Napo River and had concentrated provincial troops near the Ecuadorian boundary at Tumbez near the Pacific Coast.

Three gunboats and ten planes had arrived at Puerto Pizarro in this area, the statement said, and three regiments were in the zone between Tumbez and Sullana, to the south.

The Foreign Office said it was advised by Ecuadorian authorities at this boundary that Peru intended to occupy Matapolo Island at the entrance to the Gulf of Guayaquil. Guayaguil, Ecuador's principal port, is situated on the Gulf.

It was near the Peruvian garrison post of Pantoja and the Ecuadorian garrison of Rocafuerte where Ecuador charged two of its soldiers were killed and another wounded in a clash June 2.

[Peru denied a clash occurred but said four Ecuadorian soldiers and a lieutenant were arrested when found trespassing on Peruvian territory. Previous assertions at Quito that Peru has strengthened her military forces at Tumbez near the Pacific Coast were denied at Lima Saturday, the Peruvian Foreign Office declaring only 30 police and soldiers had been sent to that border town.]

Meanwhile, Gen. G. Alberto Enriquez, Supreme Chief of the Republic, announced a completed Cabinet to replace the ministry that resigned last Friday in the midst of the crisis.

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New Deal Lawyers Riddle Harlan Defense

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., June 7—The elite of Harlan County's mountain coal kingdom—22 operators and 22 of their former hired Deputy Sheriffs—came into Federal Court today to hear of the most violent charges of crime against them after a day yesterday in which three ragged holes were driven into their defense case by a jubilant band of young New Deal lawyers.

Yesterday's session will go down in the history of this trial as a high point for the Government attorneys who have set out to place 44 of Harlan's leading citizens behind prison bars.

They began the day by carrying off a prize ruling from Judge H. Church Ford permitting them to read into the record of this trial damaging testimony delivered by two of the key defendants.

During the afternoon they paraded before the jury a succession of labor organizers who told a spectacular tale of how, when they went into Harlan after passage of the Wagner Act, they were met by heavily armed Deputies, spied upon ceaselessly, gassed out of their hotel rooms, and finally caught in a mountain ambush from which they escaped with fortunately only one casualty, a bullet wound through the shoulder of one of their number.

G-Men Sanctioned

And the attorneys wound up the day with another prized decision from Judge Ford in which he ruled out of court a defense motion for contempt against the Prosecution's staff of G-men assistants and denied the protection which had been asked against the arrest of any of the defendants during the balance of the trial.

The last success came at a night session specially convened to hear opposing attorneys argue the merits of the Defense contention that the arrest of two of their number last week end constituted an improper interference with the efforts of the Defense to meet the Government's charges.

But instead of the night session development into the exciting legal tilt which had been expected and which had drawn a record audience of London townsfolk, the issue was settled in whispers at the bench, and the audience departed after 10 minutes with nothing but a declaration by Judge Ford that the matter had been settled by a compromise.

The compromise made a superficial concession to the Defense. It was stated that hereafter all parties to the trial are under the protection of the Court. But Judge Ford added that this did not grant any immunity from prosecution or any other legal process which might be taken against anyone guilty of improper action. The only restraint placed on Government attorneys or their Federal Bureau of Investigation assistants was that if they uncover any future evidence of misbehavior they must present their facts to the Judge himself and obtain his permission before proceeding to make any arrests.

Feathers for Caps

What happened, all in all, was a succession of feathers for the cap of youth. Nothing is more striking at this trial than the contrast between the opposing groups of attorneys. On the defense side are two of the most prominent attorneys of the South, Charles I. Dawson, deep-throated physical duplicate of the late Will Rogers, and Forney Johnston, mild-voiced astute Alabama corporation lawyer and leader of the anti-TVA legal forces of the Conservative South. With them is a group of seasoned veterans of local Kentucky courts. All are men of long experience in the law.

On the Government side is Brien McMahon, tense, energetic, the youngest man ever to be Assistant Attorney General of the United States, only 34 years old. He has one Assistant, who is 40, another slightly younger, and two more who are his own juniors. The youngest of all won his spurs yesterday with the ruling admitting National Labor Relations Board evidence. It was 28-year-old Walter Gallagher, who is only recently out of Georgetown University Law School and who argued this precedent-making question against a man his senior by decades.

Testimony Outshone

The testimony of the day, while spectacular in itself, lost something of its importance in view of these technical rulings which were a blow to the defense. Its effect so far as spectators familiar with the Harlan situation are concerned was further minimized by the fact that it was all told before the Senate Civil Liberties Committee in March and April of 1937. Its importance here is solely that the farmer jury trying the case heard at first hand the treatment accorded labor organizers who attempted to penetrate the mountain fastness of Harlan's frankly anti-union employers.

The story came from a panel of United Mine Workers of America organizers, all former miners, and most of them natives of the Appalachian section of the country. The most foreign to Harlan was William Turnblazer, District President for the U. M. W. A., who was born in Pennsylvania. With him was George Gray, native of Jellico, Tenn.; William Klontz, Harlan miner since 1916; Lewis T. Arnett, native of Jellico, Tenn., and Mat Bunch, native of Williamsburg, Ky.

Their story was of how they planned at the end of 1936 to start the new year with an organizing drive in Harlan. Their first meeting was scheduled for Jan. 3, but it was prevented by a health quarantine thrown around the county. Then they set up headquarters at Pineville, the nearest town outside Harlan County. From there they began on Jan. 9 to make day visits by taxicab into Harlan whenever they could evade deputy sheriffs whom they frequently encountered waiting for them, they testified, with cars filled with sawed-off shotguns and high-powered revolvers just inside the Harlan line.

When they did get through and managed to get a meeting together, Deputies, according to organizers' testimony, would drive back and forth in front of their speakers drowning out their words. Mr. Klontz testified that whenever he started anywhere in his car in Harlan he always saw in his rear-vision mirror Ben Unthank, Chief Deputy Sheriff for the mine operators, behind him.

Tear Gas

On July 11 the organizers decided to test out the possibility of living in Harlan town itself and registered at the New Harlan Hotel. Always, they said, there was a loitering Deputy or two watching the front of the Hotel. This went on until the early morning of Jan. 23.

That morning, according to the stories of three of the organizers who were sleeping in the Hotel that night, they were awakened by a hissing sound in the hall and threw open their doors to be greeted by the fumes of tear gas. And at about the same time they heard two explosions outside the Hotel which, upon investigation, proved to mean the destruction of two of their cars from dynamite charges.

The prosecution put two Harlan Town police officers on the stand to tell what happened to the empty tear gas shells, objects which the Government has never been able to get into its hands for investigation. One testified that he took them to police headquarters, and the other that he later took them in a "paper bag" to the office of Sheriff Theodore Middleton, one of the defendants in this trial. After that neither "ever saw them again."

Italian Tirol Shows Loyalty to Prince

BOLZANO, Italy, June 7 (AP)—The Italian Tiro acclaimed Crown Prince Umberto and Crown Princess Maria Jose last week end in an official welcome designed to show that this region, despite its Teutonic population, is Italian in sentiment.

The "Italianism" of the South Tirol, lying just across the border from the new Germanized Austria, was stressed throughout the celebration—in flags and decorations, with band music and speeches, and by officials as quoted in the press.

There are 250,000 persons of German blood living in Italy's Tirol, acquired from Austria after the World War.

The Duce, to use his own words, is "hermetically sealing" the Alpine passes so they will be "impassable."

There have, however, been repeated assurances from Reichsführer Hitler that the Brenner Pass is to remain "inviolate." Meanwhile Signor Mussolini continues to carefully observe the temper of the Tiroleans in this border area.

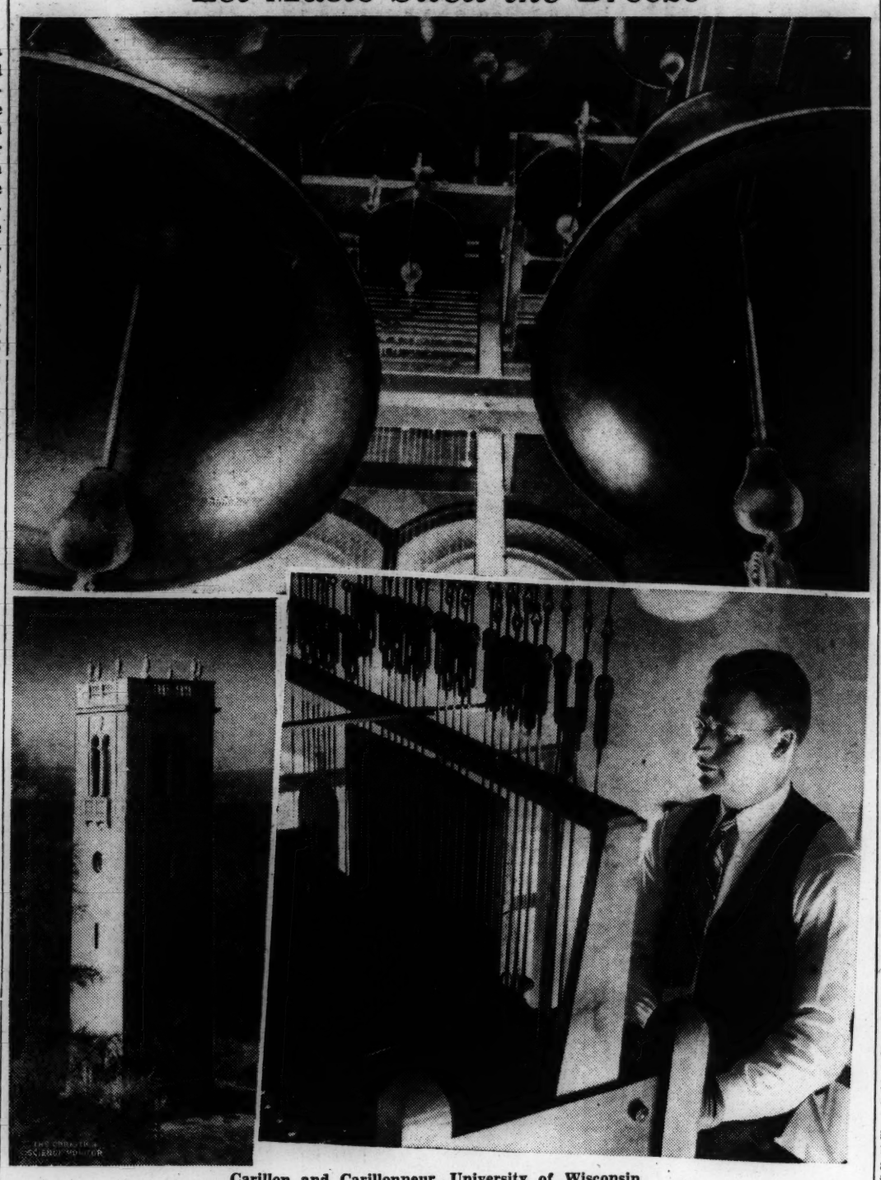
Finland Honors U. S. Businessman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7—The Republic of Finland has conferred upon Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Chamber of Commerce, the decoration of Grand Officer of the White Rose, it is announced here. Mr. Watson, who is also President of International Business Machines Corporation, is a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Conferred by Foreign Minister Holsti in behalf of President Kyosti Kallio, the decoration was bestowed upon Mr. Watson on June 2.

'Let Music Swell the Breeze'



Carillon and Carillonneur, University of Wisconsin
Upper—View of Instrument From Below, Showing Fixed Position of Bells and Flexible Action of Pendant Hammers, or Tongues.
Lower: Left—The Tower on the Campus; Right—W. Norris Wentworth at the Levers

Europe Is Tense, But Not at Crisis, 'Y. M.' Leader Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7—Dr. John R. Mott, President of the World Alliance of the Young Men's Christian Association, emphasized upon his arrival from Europe here last night that, although the situation abroad was tenser than at any time he could remember in 50 years of traveling, it was unlikely that any great upheaval of political forces would occur.

"Every leader of influence and responsibility is awake to the dangers which exist, and is 'on his toes' to keep the situation under control," Dr. Mott said in an interview aboard the steamship Queen Mary, of the Cunard White Star Line. "In the 'hottest spots' of Europe, I found calmness and no indication of apathy. It is out of such qualities that peace for the future can grow."

Confirming Dr. Mott's optimism with respect to the outlook for world peace, Dr. James T. Shotwell, Professor of History at Columbia University, saw little immediate prospect of a general European war. The calmness with which Europe accepted the recent German-Czech crisis suggests the presence of patience and common sense which should forestall any serious conflict, he said.

Both Dr. Mott and Dr. Shotwell returned to the United States after attending international conferences in Europe.

"Even though the situation in Czechoslovakia was magnified by public opinion into something greater than reality, the capitals of Central Europe remained calm," Dr. Shotwell continued. "There was no panic, because people kept their nerve. I believe this is highly significant of the fortitude and good judgment with which European problems are being approached today."

Dr. Mott emphasized that the influence of religion as a stabilizing factor was essential to permanent world peace, and that at few times in history has the Christian church been so alive to its responsibilities in bringing about a spiritual revival for the salvation of mankind from evils evoked through fear, greed, and hate.

"Returning from the organization meeting of the world convention of churches at Utrecht, I had more hope of religious growth than at any time I have ever known," he said. "The Christian churches undoubtedly have a clearer sense of mission. They have come to see they must move together, for they are necessary to one another."

While the Christian churches were passing through severe tests in Germany and Austria, the situation in the Reich was not without its advantages, Dr. Mott thought.

"Persecution always has stimulated and purified the Living Church," he added. "I have no fear of failure of Christianity, for ultimately the truth will prevail and the movement will spring forth, as in the past, stronger than ever before."

Bloom Proposal Lost

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The House turned down yesterday a bill to have Howard Chandler Christy, the artist, paint a picture of the Signing of the Constitution, to be hung in the Capitol. Representative Bloom (D) of New York, backing the proposal, told members that no authentic painting of the Signing exists. But some legislators protested that the $35,000 to be paid Christy was insufficient and others said that it was too much.

Students and Townfolk Meet On Hill to Listen to Carillon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Airs of college songs and fraternity ballads, played by W. Norris Wentworth on the bells of the University of Wisconsin's carillon tower, ring out over the campus and Lake Mendota every Sunday afternoon. Students and townspeople, in search of a good listening point, gather on Blackhawk knoll.

The carillon and the tower are the gift of the classes from 1917 to 1926. Plans were started for the purchase of a carillon and the construction of a tower to house it in 1932, and execution of the project was made possible by a grant of funds from the Public Works Administration of the Federal Government. The tower, designed by Arthur Peabody, state architect, and built by Mass Brothers of Watertown, Wis., was completed in June, 1935. The carillon was put in place in March, 1936. It was cast and installed by Gillett and Johnston Bellfounders and Clockmakers of Croydon, England.

Originally, the framework and the playing console were built to accommodate 36 bells, and 25 were set up. Five bells were added last summer, ranging in weight from 30 to 50 pounds. Six larger ones, weighing up to 7,300 pounds remain to be acquired. It is expected that alumni and future graduating classes will contribute toward the completion of the carillon and the installation of a mechanism for striking the hours and the quarters.

"There is much uncertainty," said Mr. Wentworth, "as to the difference between a chime and a carillon. All carillons are chimes, but all chimes are not carillons. The carillons are chimes in the way that they are groups of accurately tuned bells. But a chime is limited in its scope by lacking certain semitones of the chromatic scale, which a carillon may not lack. The limited compass of a chime frequently forces its player to alter the melody of some well-known tune, because the semitones of the melody, as written, are missing from the range."

He noted that the chromatic equipment of the carillon not only frees the player from altering notes of the original melody, but makes it possible for him to play in three, four and even six parts. He observed that while the music of chimes is beautiful, that of a carillon is fuller and richer, because it has greater harmonic variety.

New Jersey Passes Cut Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 7—With recess until October scheduled to be taken tomorrow, both houses of the Legislature today had passed a revised appropriations bill that cuts $2,158,501 from the State's $41,414,537 budget effective July 1. The revised cost sheet was passed without opposition in the Senate.

Simultaneously the Assembly voted setting up a nine-member commission to draft a new labor relations bill for the State. This followed a public hearing, at which State affiliates of both the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization urged that action be deferred on pending legislation which would outlaw sit-down and stay-in strikes.

Assemblyman Henry Young, Jr., Chairman of the Lower Chamber's Miscellaneous Business Committee, sponsor for the Labor Commission proposal, announced that the restrictive bill, passed by the Senate last week, would not be reported.

The joint labor front against the curb was argued by Abraham J. Isserman, attorney, who said that the bill would "weaken labor and weaken collective bargaining."

Mayor John F. Schenk of Flemington, representing Senator Arthur F. Foran, sponsor of the bill, and E. W. Wollmeth, of the Newark Chamber of Commerce, supported the bill as "a beneficial influence on the economic life of every citizen of New Jersey."

The issue of permitting parimutuel betting on horses races also figured in the night session yesterday, in an opinion by the Attorney General's office, which called attention to the requirement of a four months' interim between legislative adjournment and a referendum on any Constitutional Amendment. If the Legislature takes a recess instead of adjourning this week, the opinion stresses, the balloting on this basic law change cannot take place in the forthcoming November election.

The Assembly meanwhile today had passed a bill, which, if enacted into law, would admit to bail John R. Longo, political opponent of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, who was convicted of an alleged election law violation.

By a strictly partisan vote of 36 to 16, the Republican majority forced the bill through under suspension of the rules against the Democratic contention that it was a "bad piece of legisaltion."

Railroads Set Safety Record; Medals Awarded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7—Economies in operating and maintenance expenses imposed upon Class 1 railroads during 1937 did not prevent the establishment of a new record for safe transportation, John Stilwell, President of the American Museum of Safety, revealed yesterday in presenting the E. H. Harriman Memorial awards to three roads and a special certificate of merit to a fourth.

"There were fewer passengers killed per million passenger miles than in any year in the history of American railroads since records have been made available by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the passenger fatality rate in train and train service accidents shows a reduction of 74 per cent as compared with the three-year average for the years 1923-'25," Mr. Stilwell said.

The New York Central system of 11,000 miles received the Harriman gold medal for chalking up the lowest weighted casualty experience among the 35 railroads in Group A—those which have operating incomes in excess of $1,000,000 and register 10,000,000 or more locomotive miles in the year. With a record of 120,993,000 miles in 1937, the New York Central was held to have achieved an outstanding safety record.

In 1936 the New York Central system received a certificate of special commendation from the Harriman Award Committee for best experience in safe operation of passenger trains over a 12-year period. In the two following years, this record is said to have been enhanced, for in 14 years the system has operated 43,474,596,000 passenger miles without a passenger accident.

Among the Group B railroads—those operating from 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 locomotive miles a year—the Ann Arbor system was awarded the Harriman silver medal out of 55 competitors. The Nevada Northern Railway received the bronze medal for outstanding excellence in safety among the Group C roads.

The Southern Railway system was given a certificate of special commendation for outstanding safety achievements among the 35 roads in the gold medal group.

The Harriman safety awards were made by the Museum on behalf of W. A. Harriman and E. R. Harriman, son of the late Edward H. Harriman, railroad magnate, in whose memory they were founded by Mrs. Mary W. Harriman "to stimulate a direct effort for the conservation of human life." This is the eighteenth year in which the medals have been bestowed upon American railroads.

Drama of Labor Events Is A. F. of L. Radio Plan

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor has gone in for radio drama.

An experiment started last March has resulted in arrangements to radiocast recordings of dramatized labor events from 55 stations, A. F. of L. spokesmen said.

The recordings will be put on the air once a month for 15-minute periods. The Federation is underwriting the cost of producing the records, but the air time is being provided without charge.

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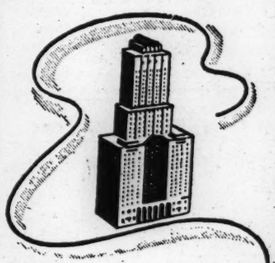
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NEW YORK

Terrier Eight Reaches Fame Without Funds—Favorites Advance in State Tourney

B.U. Oarsmen On Lookout For a Backer

By the Associated Press

Boston University's stout-hearted oarsmen—unrecognized by their own college—are looking for an "angel."

Though they wound up their second rowing season last Saturday with a triumph over Manhattan and Rollins—rowing in a borrowed shell after they paid their own travel expenses to New York—the Terriers also wound up with a $132 deficit for the season.

Early Harvard and M. I. T. crews also had long, hard struggles to win recognition, but it's doubtful if any group of amateur athletes ever balanced their books the way the B. U. boys plan to do if the "angel" doesn't show up.

For, Capt. Jimmy Conlan said today, all eight oarsmen and the coxswain pledged their first week's salaries from their summer jobs to make up the deficit.

Aside from financial difficulties—the cox even had to buy his own megaphone — winning the 1938 "minor league" championship, as Conlan calls it, was a "lot of fun and hard work."

When Conlan, a former Browne and Nichols oarsmen, issued the call early in 1937 for rowing candidates at B. U., 77 candidates reported—almost as many as turned out for football.

"But they dwindled to nine," grinned Conlan, "as soon as they found out there weren't going to be any letters, modern machinery or shells to work with."

But M. I. T. came through by offering use of its indoor machines, the Union Boat Club volunteered to lend one of its older shells, and Jim Manning, the Browne and Nichols rowing mentor, offered to coach.

Thus, when the weather cleared, the B. U. boys started rowing upstream to wait for Manning to come by with his school crews. Then the Terriers would string along, grabbing what coaching morsels they could and exulting, meanwhile, that they had saved one more expense—gasoline for the coaching boat.

Coach Lends Helping Hand

By a Staff Photographer

Jim Manning

Browne and Nichols Crew Coach, Who Has Assisted Fundless Boston University Oarsmen Through Second Season

Cleveland's Ken Keltner Season's Leading Rookie

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At Fenway Park with the Cleveland Indians today is Ken Keltner, who by unanimous opinion is the outstanding first-year player in the American League. He is one of the few rookies to appear in the lineup every day and has played a leading role in Cleveland's early rally in the pennant race.

Charley Gehringer of the Detroit Tigers, before leaving Boston yesterday, discussed young Keltner. Charley knows his infielders, being one of the greater set himself.

Drives In Runs

"Keltner is a good fielder with a strong and accurate throwing arm," the Tiger veteran pointed out, "and no one has found anything wrong with his hitting. Although you wouldn't call him a power hitter, he is coming through with his share of extra-base hits and is driving in a flock of runs.

"I think he's a good fast-ball hitter, but not as regular against fellows like Kennedy or Ruffing, who can put something on the pitch besides speed. The boy looks good to me."

Keltner is a Milwaukee purchase. He originally was a softball player, but immediately attracted attention when he turned to the more popular version of the sport.

The rookie's arrival has filled an immense hole in the Cleveland infield and increased the punch on the right side of the plate. Last season Sammy Hale, Roy Hughes and Johnny Kroner tried to play third base, with mediocre success. Hale is settled at second, where he belongs. At the conclusion of yesterday's game with Washington, Keltner had 10 homers and 36 runs batted in.

Three Game Series

Cleveland came here in first place, but with their lead over the Yankees reduced to three games. The Red Sox, at the bottom of the first division are only 4½ games behind the pace. The three-game series at Fenway Park may force a shakeup of the upper half of the circuit.

The Red Sox came out of the Detroit series with a 2-to-1 advantage, winning yesterday's final after a long uphill struggle. The Tigers held a 7-to-2 lead at one stage, but the Sox rallied to win in the ninth. It was the sort of thriller that would have been appreciated by the Sunday crowd of 29,000.

The game marked the second start of young Charley Wagner, and also the second time his more experienced mates offered ragged support. When Charley went against the Browns last Wednesday, at least two of the three runs and three of the 10 hits charged to him might have been avoided. Although the rookie was hit hard in spots by the Tigers, he would have gone the route with air-tight defensive backing. His two starting efforts are more flattering than the box scores suggest.

Eighteen Hits

The Red Sox offense was at its best yesterday. Eighteen hits rattled against the fence, the bleacher walls and through the Tiger infield. Cramer led the procession with two doubles and two singles. But it was Jimmy Foxx who sparked the comeback. Double X contributed a homer and single, driving in four team mates.

Foxx now has 55 base hits in 41 games. His .353 average this morning was in baseball's Big Six class. Jim's 14 home runs led both major leagues. His 59 runs batted in total topped the closest rival by 11. He currently is the greatest one-man batting punch in the business.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jack Wilson, who had been chased to the showers early in Sunday's game, came back yesterday and pitched two innings of hitless relief ball to get credit for his fourth victory. Jack worked the eighth and ninth without letting a man reach first base.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fabian Gaffke started a four-run seventh-inning rally with his initial hit of the season, taking Wagner's place at bat. "Fabe" was so unaccustomed to running the bases, he fell flat on his face rounding first.

♪ ♪ ♪

Manager Joe Cronin gave Joe Vosmik a rest. Ben Chapman returned to right field and Leo Nonnenkamp moved over to left.

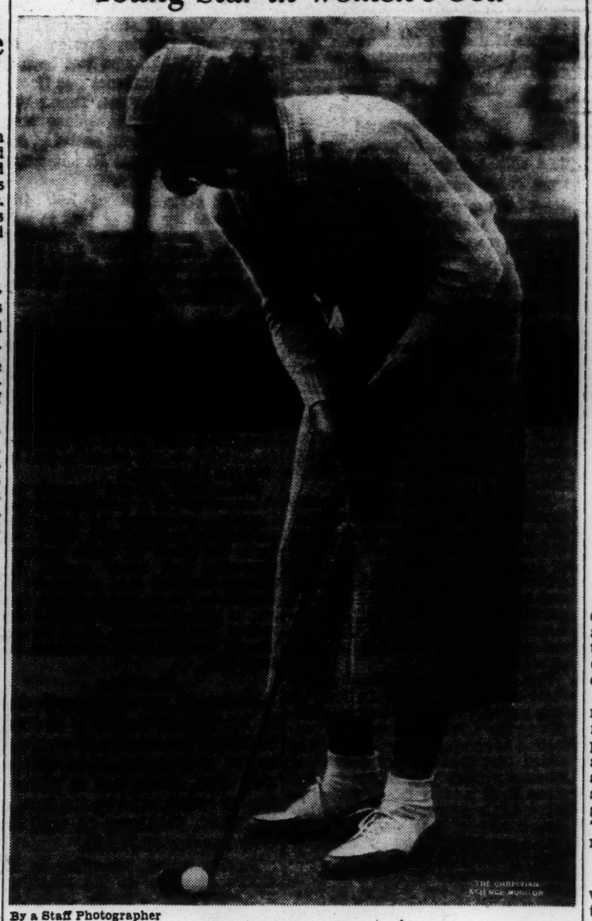
♪ ♪ ♪

Charley Gehringer's home run in the third with two men on was his fifth of the year.

♪ ♪ ♪

John Quinn announces that the Bees will play a night game in Brooklyn on June 29.

Young Star in Women's Golf



By a Staff Photographer

Laura Robbins, Weston

Coming Star, Who Made an Auspicious Start in Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts Championship Yesterday

Two Score Meets For U. S. Tracksters

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—A 40-man team, largest track and field squad ever to represent the United States on foreign soil during an off Olympic year, will compete in almost two score meets in 10 foreign countries this summer.

The team will be chosen by the National Amateur Athletic Union on the basis of performances at the national championships at Buffalo, July 2-3. Meets already have been arranged in England, Sweden, Germany, Greece, Italy, Hungary, Finland, Norway, Denmark, and Switzerland.

One group of the team will make a tour to South America.

A. A. U. officials said so many invitations had been received, it was probable that all first and second place winners in all events at Buffalo, except the walk, would be chosen for the squad.

Dodgers Announce Night Game Card

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers, introducing night baseball to Ebbets Field this season, announced today that all National League clubs except the New York Giants had agreed to play under the Ebbets Field arc lights.

Six night games have been scheduled, and a seventh, to round out the quota permitted by the league, will be announced later.

The Cincinnati Reds, first to play night ball in the majors, also will play the first night game at Ebbets Field, on Wednesday, June 15. The other games will be with the Pirates, June 21; the Bees, June 29; the Cubs, July 27; the Cardinals, Aug. 3; and the Phillies, Aug. 10.

All days following the night games will be open dates, with the games originally carded for those days rescheduled as part of Sunday doubleheaders.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting — Lavagetto, Brooklyn, .369; McCormick, Cincinnati, .355.

Runs—Ott, New York, 42; Hack, Chicago, 36.

Runs Batted In—Ott, New York, 43; Galan, Chicago, 41.

Hits—McCormick, Cincinnati, 66; Slaughter, St. Louis, 63.

Doubles—McCormick, Cincinnati, 17; Martin, Philadelphia, 15.

Triples — Goodman, Cincinnati; Rizzo, Pittsburgh; Mize and Gutteridge, St. Louis, 5 each.

Home Runs—Goodman, Cincinnati, 13; Ott, New York, 10.

Stolen Bases—Galan, Chicago, 6; Hack, Chicago, 5.

Pitching—(5 or more decisions)—MacFayden, Boston, 5-1; Melton, New York, 7-2.

American League

Batting—Trosky, Cleveland, .397; Averill, Cleveland, .371.

Runs—Averill, Cleveland, 39; Foxx, Boston, 38.

Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 59; Averill, Cleveland, 48.

Hits—Travis, Washington, 60; Averill, Cleveland, 59.

Doubles—Cronin, Boston, 16; Trosky, Cleveland, 14.

Triples—Averill and Keltner, Cleveland, 5.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 14; Greenberg, Detroit, 13.

Stolen Bases—Lewis, Washington, 9; Myer, Washington, 7.

Pitching—(5 or more decisions)—Kennedy, Detroit, 9-0; Grove, Boston, 9-1.

The Standings

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	28	16	.636
New York	26	15	.634
Boston	21	17	.553
Cincinnati	23	20	.534
Pittsburgh	20	20	.500
St. Louis	18	22	.450
Brooklyn	18	27	.400
Philadelphia	11	27	.289

Results June 6

New York 11, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 9, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 8.
St. Louis 11, Boston 2.

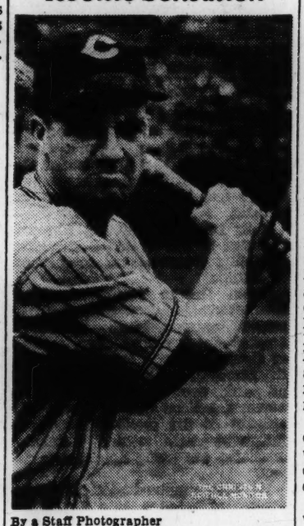
American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	28	14	.667
New York	24	16	.600
Washington	26	20	.565
Boston	23	18	.561
Detroit	20	23	.465
Philadelphia	17	23	.425
Chicago	13	23	.361
St. Louis	12	26	.316

Results June 6

Washington 5, Cleveland 4. (11 innings)
New York 6, St. Louis 5.
Boston 8, Detroit 7.
Only games played.

Young Star Sensation



By a Staff Photographer

Ken Keltner, Rookie Cleveland Third Baseman, Who Today Signed a New 1938 Contract at a Substantial Increase in Salary

Navy Coach Makes Shift

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 7 (AP)—Coach Charles S. (Buck) Walsh yesterday shifted the seating in the Navy varsity and junior varsity crews in preparation for the four-mile intercollegiate grind at Poughkeepsie on June 27.

He shifted T. J. Walker, varsity stroke, into the No. 4 seat, replacing F. W. Brown, and moved P. G. Schultz, jayvee stroke, up to stroke the senior shell. The jayvee crew was undefeated this season, the varsity lost to Harvard.

"I made the shift to get the proper weight distribution in the varsity shell," Walsh said.

Thoren and Fay Win

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 7 (AP)—John Thoren, of Auburndale, Mass., pro at the Woodland Club, and Joseph Fay, his amateur partner, won the weekly New England amateur-pro tourney at the Manchester Country Club course yesterday. They shot two sub par, best ball rounds, and their 71-69-140 was best gross.

First net was won by Arthur Wedgeworth and Mel Demara, of Lawrence, Mass., with 74-69-143.

Tom Mahan and Dick Austin, of Beverly, Mass., were second with a gross of 69-75-145.

California High Jumpers

Ten California high school boys have high jumped over six feet.

National Open Golf Title Proves to Be No Money-Maker

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Next Saturday evening, as the sun goes out of the western sky, several thousand men, women and even children will jam around some tired but happy golfer at the Cherry Hills course at Denver to give the 1938 National open golf champion an ovation that will live forever in his memory.

A year or two later, maybe even less than that, you may find the same hero struggling to win another tournament with only a couple of pals to watch him and with about enough money back in the locker room to pay his hotel and train fare back to Russell's Corners.

Such is the tragedy of the open. The paths of glory for most of its winners lead only in one direction—toward shattered hopes. The open lifts all too many of its victims, usually poor men, by the bootstraps and dunks them like doughnuts into a sea of disillusionment.

Forget Open Champions

Since Bobby Jones completed his grand slam in 1930, the road to glory for our American champions has been strewn mostly with shale and sticks. Not one golfer in 100 can tell you that since the Jones era the names of the open winners, successively, were Bill Burke, Gene Sarazen, Olin Dutra, Sam Parks, Tony Manero and Ralph Guldahl. Except for the imaginative and dynamic Sarazen, none of them made much more than expenses out of the most cherished golf prize in the world.

Guldahl has been a classic example. The big, stoop-shouldered Norwegian created a sensation when he scored his record-breaking triumph at Oakland Hills last June. But he didn't make enough out of the crown to make him comfortable. Ralph realized the fleetness of fame six weeks after his spectacular conquest. Forced to go immediately to England with the Ryder Cup team, he left a big advertising contract hanging fire until his return. As soon as the boat docked in New York, he rushed over to the agency and announced himself.

"I'm Ralph Guldahl, the National open champ," he informed the advertising executive's secretary. "I've come to talk over that advertising offer."

The secretary again asked him who he was. Ralph repeated the information. The secretary jotted it down and went into the inner office for a huddle with her boss. Presently she returned and said:

Back Too Late

"The advertising manager is busy now. Come back some other day."

Six weeks before that same advertising manager was moving everything but the earth even to get a word in edgewise with the champ.

Parks, whose victory at Oakmont was regarded as a fluke, met only disappointments, though he took them standing up and, by his grace, won the "grand guy" championship of sports in so doing. He won only $65 on the succeeding winter's golf trail.

When Manero won in 1936, he thought the world was his. He landed a fine job at the Salem Country Club, Peabody, Mass., but made only a little money under the management of his brother-in-law. All in all, the victory was a hollow, disappointing one to Tony. A few months after his victory, hardly anyone knew him. The morning of the 1937 Augusta national tournament, Tony was getting beautified in an Augusta barbershop.

"Going out to see the big shots play?" asked the barber.

"And how," said Tony. "Hey, don't you know who I am?"

The barber shook his head. Tony told him.

"The only golfers I know," said the barber, "are Bobby Jones, Gene Sarazen, Walter Hagen, and this kid Sam Snead."

Why does it happen? Probably because the stars play too many tournaments. People see them so often they forget them.

Motion Pictures Prove Greer Won

By the Associated Press

New York, June 7

E. Wilbur Greer of Michigan State College was declared the winner of the 100-yard dash of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. championships, when motion pictures of the event's finish were viewed by the judges yesterday. The decision on the field gave C. Adrian Talley, captain of the Southern California team, the title.

The reversal of the decision gave Southern California, which won the team title, 46½ points instead of 47½ and increased Michigan State's runner-up score from 24 to 25 points.

Pictures of the finish of the 220-yard dash were also reviewed but there was no change in the order of finish. Edgar D. Mason, of Pittsburgh, took the race in the meet and the pictures showed him winning by nearly a yard over Talley.

Mrs. Prunaret Wins, 3 and 1

BULLETIN

W. G. A. Second-Round Results Today

Mrs. H. F. Prunaret, Charles River, defeated Deborah Verry, Tatnuck, 3 and 1.

Mrs. Warren Beard, Charles River, defeated Mrs. E. H. Baker, Jr., Oakley, 3 and 2.

Grace English, Tedesco, defeated Mrs. W. C. Quinby, The Country Club, 7 and 6.

Laura Robbins, Weston, defeated Alice Belanger, United Shoe, 5 and 3.

Rosamond Vahey, Vesper, defeated Frances Parsons, Weston, 3 and 2.

Mrs. John Grew, Dedham, defeated Ruth Batcheider, The Country Club, 1 up (19 holes).

Mrs. Willard Howard, Charles River, defeated Mrs. H. E. Ferris, Brae Burn, 1 up (20 holes).

Mrs. C. F. Eaton, Jr., The Country Club, defeated Rene Henderson, Weston, 5 and 4.

By Leavitt Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the first round of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts tournament in the books and the second round being written today, play will begin to take on that of more championship caliber.

From now until the final round next Friday top-flight stars will be meeting each other. The brand of play should tighten up considerably sending most of the matches well along toward the 18th hole with some even being forced to extra greens. The players have got the "feel" of the course and greens and now can concentrate on their shots.

Good Showing

Laura Robbins, of Weston, advanced easily to the second round at the expense of Mrs. Frederick C. Weld, of Vesper, 7 and 6. Miss Robbins, while still a youngster in major golfing ranks, has been making a creditable showing this season. She captained the Midland golf team to a sensational victory over Central early this spring.

Miss Robbins first started playing golf when she was 10 years old, but she did not really take to the game until a number of years later, preferring to play tennis.

In the spring of 1934 she began to play golf in earnest and decided to enter the women's state tournament. "Of course I picked Winchester which, in my opinion, is the hardest course in this section," she said.

Miss Robbins qualified but was eliminated in the third round. The following year at Brae Burn, she again qualified, but was eliminated in the first round by Virginia Bascom of Worcester. Last year Miss Robbins just squeezed under the wire at The Country Club with a 92. She defeated Grace English in the first round and eliminated Mrs. Russell F. Swett in the second round. Ruth Batchelder, of The Country Club, put her out in the third round.

"My golf is better than last year," Miss Robbins said yesterday after her match. And I like this course very much. Yes, it's hard, but somehow or other it is to my liking."

The Weston star has had only three golf lessons in her life. She has picked up the most of her game by watching others. "I find that by playing the way it seems the most natural to me is the only way I can get results," she pointed out. "Anyway, it's a great game—that is if you are going good. And I hope I am this week!"

Below Standard

Yesterday's first round of match play was far from the usual standard. Only one match went to the 18th green and most of the scores were by large margins. Also there were two defaults.

Mrs. John S. Ames, Jr., of Thorny Lea, and Mrs. W. A. Irving, of Salem, did not appear for yesterday's matches with Alice Belanger, of United Shoe, and Rene Henderson, of Winchester. Both Miss Belanger and Miss Henderson advanced automatically to the second round.

Mrs. Warren Beard, of Charles River, had a romp over Mrs. James B. Patterson, of The Country Club, 7 and 6. Mrs. Edward H. Baker, of Oakley, downed Mrs. H. M. Southworth, of Bear Hill, 5 and 3, while Mrs. Willard Howard, of Charles River, and Grace English, Tedesco, came home with the biggest victories of the day, downing their opponents Margaret Curtis, of Essex, and Mrs. Thomas J. Carty, Scarboro, 8 and 7, respectively.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Ducky Medwick, Cardinals—Clouted homer with one on, double and two singles, for perfect day at bat in 11-to-2 rout of Bees.

Zeke Bonura, Senators — His eleventh-inning double scored run that beat Indians, 5 to 4; also belted three-bagger and single.

Johnny McCarthy and Hal Schumacher, Giants—McCarthy led way in 11-to-2 defeat of Reds with four singles; Schumacher scattered Cincinnati's eight hits.

Frank Crosetti, Yankees—His eighth-inning single drove in run that beat Browns, 6 to 5.

Kiki Cuyler, Dodgers—Got triple and pair of singles to pace 15-hit, 9-to-4 victory over Pirates.

Bobby Doerr and Roger Cramer, Red Sox—Doerr's single brought home winning run in 8-to-7 conquest of Tigers; Cramer got two doubles and two singles in five trips to plate.

Frank Demaree and Ken O'Dea, Cubs—Demaree bagged three singles, O'Dea got two doubles as Cubs whipped Phillies, 10 to 8.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

(First Three and Ties in Each League)

Batting

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Trosky, Indians	41	146	37	58	.397
Averill, Indians	42	159	39	59	.371
Lavagetto, Dodgers	34	122	23	45	.369
McCormick, Reds	43	186	28	66	.355
Lombardi, Reds	32	113	13	40	.354
Foxx, Red Sox	41	156	38	55	.353

Betty Jameson Medalist

OAKHURST COUNTRY CLUB, Tulsa, Okla., June 7 (AP)—Smooth-playing Betty Jameson of San Antonio led the field yesterday with a 78, one under women's par, to win medalist honors and become favored to retain her championship of women's Trans-Mississippi golf. She was in serious trouble on two holes on the difficult layout which proved hard going for many top-flight players but recovered like a champion to come through with the low score.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow—Fenway Park—3 P. M.

RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND

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From Derelict Boys to Sturdy English Yeomen

Wallingford Farm Training Colony develops character and skill among lads drafted from all parts of the country; graduates much in demand.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Over the door of the washing shed which adjoined the dairy, a rough circle of wood hung from a nail. Irregularly drawn letters were inscribed upon it—"Our Moto: Always Play the Game"—with, below, a couple of flags supporting an oddly shaped heart. It was explained that "motto" was spelled with only one "T" because space had not been allowed for more, and that one "T" was as good as two, anyway, since everybody knew what was meant.

Wallingford Farm Training Colony is like that. A place of cheery confidence and uncritical comradeship, born of a sense—everyone seems to share it—that a piece of work is being done here which in its widest conception is so splendidly satisfying that little things, a "T" more or less, do not count.

Lying deep in the countryside of Oxfordshire, Wallingford Farm Training Colony is unusual, as far as England is concerned. It is providing a home for the boys of a derelict society, giving them a training which will enable them to go out into the world as self-supporting citizens, developing in them the foundations of a character calculated to stand the rough and tumble of wage-earning life.

"Young Throw-outs"

"Young throw-outs" was the expression used by Maj. F. A. S. Hinton, in referring to the lads of the colony. Young people whom nobody wants, whom nobody cares about until one day, perhaps, they become a charge upon the workhouses or the prisons of the state.

There are 300 boys in residence, and every year some 200 pass into the Wallingford Colony. They are drafted there for the most part by Public Assistance Committees from all corners of the country, because although a child who is over 14 can no longer be kept at the school provided for him by the ratepayers, he is in many cases unfit to leave it and to fend for himself. A bright boy may, of course, find a job in one of the distributive trades. He may attach himself to a van, or arm himself with an errand basket and make good. But there are others.

The lads of Wallingford come often from homes into which unemployment has eaten deep. Often they come from no home at all. Some of them are the children of criminals, some are the children of tramps. Some have forgotten whose children they are. Some are bright enough in their way. Some—many, indeed—belong to that "difficult" type which is one of society's bitterest problems.

Seldom a Failure

It is the colony's business to set matters right. Difficult enough, perhaps, but so well is it performing its task, so keen is it to perform it well, that there is seldom a failure to be recorded among the 160 or more boys who, each year, are sent out into paid work, and employers make so insistent a demand upon the resources of the colony that it is impossible to supply them all.

For the most part, the boys who pass through the colony are trained for farm work, and the training is extremely systematic and ordered. Physical exercises come first in that order, because nobody is allowed to undertake work until his too often neglected young body is fit to undertake it, and those who seem unlikely to make competent farmers are turned over to boot-making, to housework; or to work on the 1000 acres of the estate—fencing, or forestry, decorating or joinery work.

But the boy who is fitted for the land is set out in that direction, and he goes through progressive courses which finally turn him into a capable young farmer. Actual land work—work in the fields; a course in pig-keeping; a period spent in the stables, where is mastered not only the art of caring for horses, but the attendant arts of working a team, of plowing and of carting; a period with poultry—one of the most effective cures for the "difficult" boy, and, lastly, the course in the dairy which, reserved for the older boys, is obviously regarded as the final triumph of the whole procedure.

Three Ayrshire herds are the proud possession of the colony, and the dairy is a place of spotless cleanliness. Only the best milk is supplied to the markets. "Grade A., T. T. and Accredited" was the official language used.

So much for the technical side of the work. But there is another side to the colony, and possibly it is this which is likely to impress most the untechnical stranger who visits it.

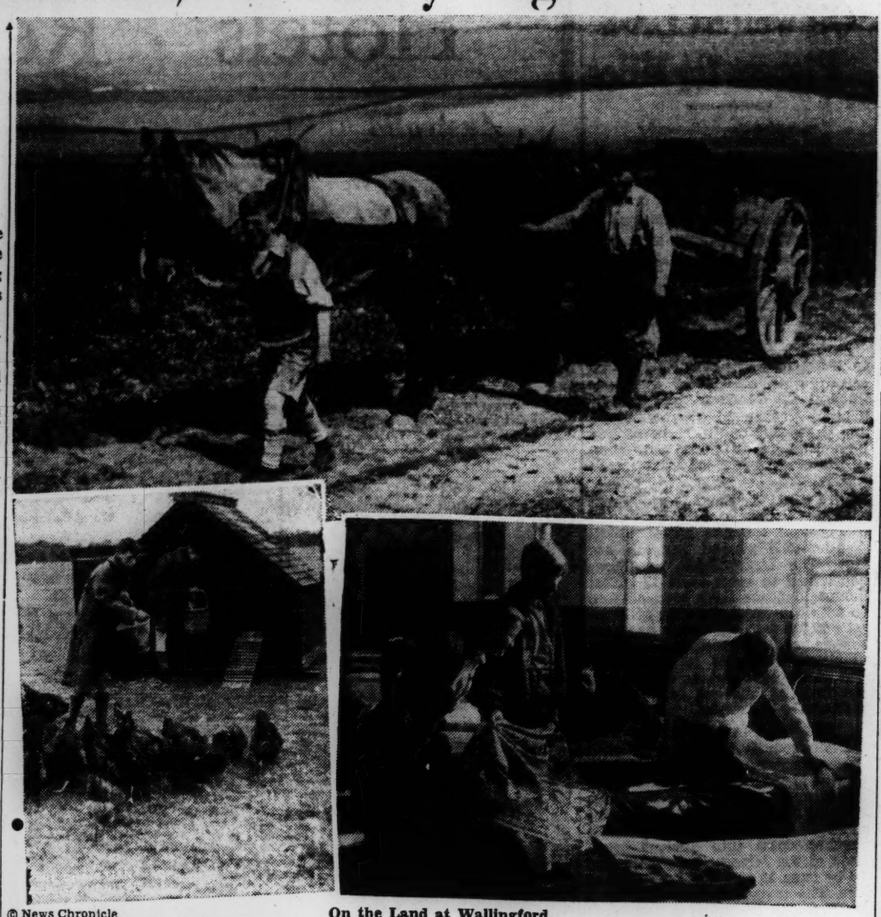
Character Training

"It is all a matter of character," Major Hinton said. "The country needs character, and character is trained as carefully as technical ability. The two must inevitably be allied."

Much is done by the fostering of inter-house competition. There is inter-house cricket and football—"rugger," mostly—and inter-house boxing, besides the games played by representatives of the whole colony against the teams of neighboring villages. And then there is swimming—the boys built their own pool—and there are the games and the hobbies which fill the long winter evenings.

"Had it ever struck you," says Major Hinton, "how odd it is that, while so loud an outcry is raised against the drift from the countryside to the towns, the state is quite willing to aid that drift? Not long ago, 9000 young people in a single year were helped out of the distressed areas and into the industrial life of the towns. No state aid is available to engineer a counter-drift back to the land. The Agricultural Development Board saw fit to grant £4000 to the Colony recently, but the work we are trying to do demands 10 times that amount.

"We want funds. The land needs the type of lads we are turning out. Haven't the yeomen of England been the backbone of England always?"



© News Chronicle

On the Land at Wallingford

Caring for Poultry Is Found Good for the "Difficult" Boy

Upper—Returning From the Field
Lower—Bed-Making Is Taught, Too

Japanese Halt River Dredging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—An unexpected result of the Sino-Japanese hostilities at Shanghai is the fact that, in keeping with the general military policy of restricting rehabilitation, the Japanese have been preventing use of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board dredgers and other equipment, with the result that the Yangtze mouth and the Whangpoo River upon which Shanghai lies are rapidly silting up. The problem to deep-draught liners is therefore increasing day by day.

The policy behind this state of affairs is not clear. The Japanese themselves need suitable navigation conditions, but here as with other things, the civilian elements want something done while the military remain obdurate. There may be some vague idea of serving the best interests of Japan through strangling trade in Shanghai, but thus far the ships have been able to come although with considerable risk, and without great incentive in the way of cargo, since Shanghai is being quite effectively shut off from the hinterland.

Japanese divers inspected the ships in the Nantao boom, where vessels were sunk by the Chinese military across the Whangpoo just above the foreign areas at the outset of the Shanghai fighting, but although a hole through the boom was cleared, the sunken vessels are being left there and the swift tidal currents are cutting away banks and depositing silt in such fashion as to jeopardize wharf and other arrangements.

Envoy Sails for Canton

SHANGHAI, June 7 (AP)—Paul Emile Naggiar, French Ambassador to China, sailed today for Canton, where a French hospital was seriously damaged in a Japanese air raid yesterday. From Canton he expects to go to Hankow, China's provisional capital.

Yarnell Back at Shanghai

SHANGHAI, June 7 (AP)—Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, returned to Shanghai today in his flagship, the cruiser Augusta, after an inspection cruise in North China waters.

Chinese Shy of Japanese Film

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—An experiment in Japanese propaganda may be undertaken here as result of a Japanese motion picture company, rather ambiguously named the "International Motion Picture Company," taking over the premises of the former Chinese "Star Motion Picture Corporation" at Fenglinjao, in the outskirts of Shanghai, and planning to produce a picture to be called "Light From the East."

Advance reports of the scenario say that it is based on the fictitious experiences of two Chinese students in Japan. While they are at their studies, the plot provides that they are brought under the noxious persuasions of two Chinese political agents—one Kuomintang, the other Communist. But the two students spurn such lures toward "dangerous thinking."

On the other hand, they are influenced by a certain Japanese religious leader who befriends them, and introduces them to the beneficent notions embodied in his "Pan-Asiatic Doctrine." This they embrace, and after their return to China they devote themselves to promulgating the doctrine and working toward the peace of the whole Far East.

Whether because of discrepancies between this scenario and Japan's current courses in China, or for some other reason, Chinese actors and directors have shown great shyness, despite Japanese efforts to persuade them to take part in the picture. In fact, nobody thus far has been willing to serve the company.

The local foreign language press suggests that possibly if Japan's ideals of Pan-Asia took a less violent form and one more in line with the views of the "certain Japanese religious leader" to be portrayed in the film, there might be a more enthusiastic desire by Chinese actors and the Chinese people as a whole to co-operate, respectively, in the cinematic production and in practical affairs.

Total Literacy Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico, D. F.—Having calculated the number of adult illiterates in the State (the literacy record here is high, second only to the capital) the State Education Department has asked for 50,000 special books and will send out education brigades at once to remote districts, to begin the campaign to eliminate illiterates entirely.

Battlefields of China Threatened by Floods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—An abnormal situation, heightening the flood problem of the Yellow River, has been caused by the war in China.

Under the best of circumstances, with careful regular upkeep of the dikes and the assistance of modern engineering knowledge, "China's Sorrow"—as the Hwangho or Yellow River has come to be known—always provides a difficult problem in the early summer.

In time of war it is impossible to attend to the required river precautions, which normally require the attention of crews totaling some 60,000 workmen. To this difficulty has been added the deliberate cutting of the dikes as a means of hampering the Japanese offensive along the rail lines adjacent to the river. The result is a situation which may permit this summer's floods to reach as far as Peiping. The area they would thus cover is about 290,000 square miles and within which is a population of nearly 70,000,000 Chinese farmers.

Seven Major Changes

Within the era of recorded history the Yellow River has had major changes in its course on seven occasions. The last of these was in 1853 when breaches in the dikes occurred near Kaifeng and the river shifted some 250 miles to the Gulf of Chihli, on the other side of the Shantung peninsula, from its former mouth near Haichow.

A new and elaborate system of dikes was constructed and, as the river brings down tremendous quantities of silt—sometimes as much as 50 per cent in time of freshet—the deposits have caused the dikes, and the bed of the stream, to grow higher and higher. At some points the bed of the river has been raised to a height of 30 feet above the level of the surrounding plain, an astonishing situation the gravity of which under war conditions may easily be realized.

Population of 140,000,000

Along the entire course of the river dwells a population of about 140,000,000 people, for the stream passes through several provinces. Some 435 miles from the sea, where it enters an alluvial plain, it becomes a serious menace necessitating an elaborate dike system to keep it in its channel. On the northern bank there is an uninterrupted chain of them 363 miles long. On the south bank the dikes commence near the Peiping-Hankow railway bridge and continue 217 miles to the Shantung hills; below them the river is diked for 18 more miles.

A recent report says: "Every change in its course causes a radical disturbance of hydraulic conditions in one or more neighboring river basins; and these disturbances, attended by dreadful catastrophies, either destroy or completely change the lives of millions of men, and revolutionize conditions of habitability in the country for years. . . . In the present conditions of defense any great summer flood may cause radical changes in the Chinese plain. It is, however, impossible to predict with any certainty in what direction or in what manner such disturbances will take place, and what will be their consequences. . . . A change in the course of the Hwangho may produce catastrophies even hundreds of kilometers away from the existing river bed, by changing the hydraulic conditions obtaining on other watercourses. The effect of the situation on the lives of tens, or maybe hundreds, of millions of men is much greater than is generally known."

30,000,000 Found Destitute

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, June 7

A survey by Hsu Shih-ying, Former Chinese Ambassador to Japan and now Chairman of the Government's Refugee Commission, said the war had reduced 30,000,000 Chinese to destitution.

Japanese penetration of a wide area in North China, the report added, caused one of the greatest mass migrations of homeless in history and necessitated tremendous efforts to alleviate suffering.

In New York, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, National Chairman of the United Council for Civilian Relief in China, estimated that there are now 60,000,000 civilian refugees in China—a figure far exceeding the entire United States population west of the Mississippi.

Veterans Preview Fair

SAN FRANCISCO—Fifty thousand American Legionnaires will preview the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition in September when they stop here en route to the national convention in Los Angeles.

California Gets Famous Library Of Renaissance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Rich in first editions of German authors of the Renaissance, the Konrad Burdach Library of the University of Leipzig has been purchased by the University of California.

The Library contains 28,000 volumes, collected over a period of 40 years. It has been regarded as one of the most useful Renaissance libraries in private hands. It was purchased for the joint use of the Los Angeles and Berkeley branches. Of the $22,000 price, $12,000 was contributed by the Berkeley Library, $6,000 by the Los Angeles Library, $2,000 by the University Administration, and $1,100 by the Berkeley German Department.

Distribution of the books has been agreed upon to give 40 per cent to Berkeley, 36 per cent to Los Angeles, and the rest, being duplicated, to a pool for trade or sale to other libraries and colleges. A duplicate catalogue of the collection is to be available on both campuses, allowing access for all students.

According to Dr. G. O. Arlt, Chairman of the Los Angeles German Department, the collection supplements the two famous German Libraries already in California—the Weinhold Library in Berkeley, and the Kluge Library here.

SHANGHAI, June 7 (AP)—Yellow River floods threatened today to submerge Central China's battlefields as Japan's armies, beginning the eleventh month of the war, pushed toward the heart of China.

Chinese dispatches confirmed reports that the river was overflowing dikes in the vicinity of Kaifeng and Lanfeng, where Japan's heaviest forces are concentrated along the Lung Hai Railroad.

They said inundation of the countryside in the path of Japan's westward drive toward Hankow, China's provisional capital, probably would impede military operations. Vast numbers of the population had been removed, however, reducing the danger of widespread casualties.

Japanese Report Gains

The Japanese, rapidly pushing inland along the Lung Hai, claimed to have advanced to within 12 miles of Chengchow, junction of the line with the north-south Peiping-Hankow Railroad.

A mechanized column claimed occupation of a village within 10 miles of the Peiping-Hankow rail line south of Chengchow and began a pincers movement from the southeast to encircle the junction city, about 300 miles north of Hankow.

Japanese reported tens of thousands of Chinese soldiers and civilians were abandoning the Chengchow area, apparently to defend mountainous regions further south on the Peiping-Hankow Railroad.

A Chinese spokesman in Hankow acknowledged that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops would not make a decisive stand on Honan Province's level plains, where Japan's mechanized power would have a heavy advantage.

To Advance Further

The capture of Chengchow, it was believed, merely would be a preliminary for an advance west into Shensi Province to cut off the route of Soviet Russian supplies flowing to the Chinese Government.

Despite almost 500,000 Japanese troops already on the battle lines —260,000 in 13 divisions of regulars and 195,000 in 13 divisions of reserves—reinforcements from Japan were reported the heaviest since last September.

Foreign military observers said there was no doubt Japan was determined to capture Hankow—as Japanese themselves have said—and possibly even Canton.

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All Sports at Your Door
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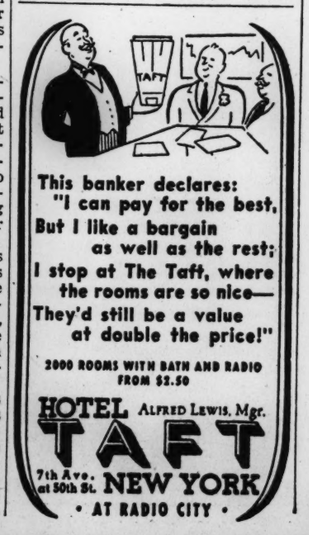

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the rooms are so nice—
They'd still be a value
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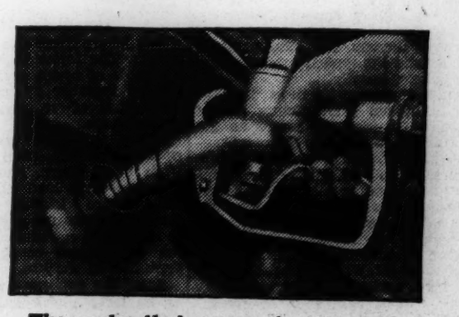
Not just a lick and a promise—but a good, thorough job that leaves it sparkling. We're *glad* to be of service . . . *glad* to check your tires, water, battery.



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Is Air Express or Mail Cheaper for Packages?

Express service keeps up despite competition of post office service; it is found cheaper on short runs. On longer runs there is sometimes a necessity to do some careful figuring

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Air-mail week, celebrated just two weeks ago, concentrated public attention on the work of the Post Office Department, pushing into the background air express, another "passenger" and bulkier commodity that rode right along with the air mail in the same plane compartment.

If it is conjectured how the Air Express Division of the Railway Express Agency maintains its service, despite the obviously heavy competition of the Post Office air-mail service, it should be remembered that it is because the former carries to a great extent the bulkier and heavier matter whereas the Post Office carries letter mails, although this, of course, is not always the case.

The relation of the air mail to the air express rate structure is not always fully understood. Leonard F. Whidden, General Manager of the Boston division of the Air Express Division of Railway Express Agency, gave us the case of a Dartmouth youth as a good example of the saving that may be made by the use of air express.

The boy in question sent a camera to Boston by air express. It cost him $1.40. The shipping clerk at the Boston house, not understanding the difference in the two services, returned the camera by air mail. The air mail charge was $11.52.

The Post Office air-mail division charged a standard rate of six cents an ounce for the camera regardless of the distance flown while the air-express rate was based on the weight but cheapened by the short distance the parcel was flown. For the air-mail rate of $11.52 the Air-Express Company could fly the camera from Coast to Coast.

A natural question arises, therefore. "Is air-express cheaper than air-mail?" The answer is a good "Yankee" one "yes and no." Air-express, generally speaking, is cheaper when the parcel weighs over one pound. Air-mail is cheaper when the parcel weighs less than one pound.

As an example, a one-pound parcel sent anywhere in the United States by air-mail will cost 96 cents. By air-express it will cost one dollar under a basic rate established by the Express Company.

However, let us suppose that the parcel weighs five pounds and is to be sent from Boston to Chicago. Under the Post Office rate it will cost $3.60. By air express it will cost $2.24. If, however, the five-pound parcel is to be sent on a transcontinental journey the rate would be the same for either air mail or air express. The saving that air express produces, therefore, to the user is a cheaper rate on intermediate distances.

In any case, Mr. Whidden explained, whether the parcel costs the same as the Post Office or not, the Railway Express Agency will take it from the consignor's home or factory to the consignee's home or factory, sometimes delivering right from the landing field if the consignee lives in the airport city. If he lives "off the line" the agency will forward the package by its well-knit rail service and deliver to the consignee eventually by truck. This service is always, Mr. Whidden explained, with the greatest possible speed. Fewer intermediate handlings is what makes the air-express service faster than the Post Office in many cases, he said.

Air express, the Railway Express Agency likes to recount, began when a Caliph of Cario had cherries wrapped in silk bags flown to him by carrier pigeon. Historically in the United States air express began to be thought of as early as air mail. In 1919 a Handley Page plane carrying express as an experiment departed from Mitchell Field, Long Island, fetching up, unfortunately, on Mt. Jewett in Pennsylvania, putting a temporary stop to air-express ideas.

On Sept. 1, 1927, several of the air lines that joined to form United Air Lines; Western Air Express; and Colonial, now a part of American Airlines, started carrying air express under the new division of the Railway Express Agency. That first four months 5,160 shipments were made and the first year saw 17,000 shipments made. In 1937, when all 19 air lines in the United States had become a part of the air-express scheme, a tonnage of 628,048 shipments and a tonnage of 2,157 were registered.

In that period rates had decreased so that a five-pound package which cost $15 to transport from Coast to Coast in 1927 can now be sent for $4.80. On the Boston and New York run, where rates were higher than those throughout the country's structure in the beginning, a 25-pound parcel cost $40. Today it can be carried between these two cities for $2.

The heaviest users of air express today are those services which demand speed in transit. Newsreels, news pictures services, florists, couturiers, furriers, bankers, printers, are among the typical services using air express heavily.

On a day when big news "breaks," Mr. Whidden said, picture service agencies consign as many as 300 shipments daily to the Express Company. Modiste shops in smaller cities which try to keep down their inventories by sending telegrams to garment centers in big cities can have the latest gowns rushed practically overnight for their customers.

One of the interesting side lines related by Mr. Whidden was the story of how agriculturists are fighting their battles by means of air express. A pest of "red scale" that was injuring citrus groves in California was fought by a parasitic insect that was rushed all the way from South Africa. In another case a sugar cane pest in Honolulu was fought by an antidote insect also sent from South Africa by air express.

Margaret Bourke-White, Courtesy Eastern Air Lines

Cheaper Rate for Heavy Mail Provided by Express if Packages Are Within Certain Rate Scales

Venezuelan Scenes and People Charm

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Meet South America
Second of Six Articles

South American scenery, like the tiled roofs of regal Peking, is "made to be seen from the air."

Early on the first morning of our flight westward from Trinidad, the Captain sends back a message for me to come forward and look over his shoulder. Passengers are not permitted to enter the control cabin, but its door is often open and we may look inside from the threshold.

The 13-passenger "Baby Clipper" is flying itself under control of its robot pilot We changed from the big Clipper at Trinidad. The Captain has charted his course, and the Co-Pilot is watching the instrument board from his seat on the right of the cabin.

The Captain points to a winding river on a chart spread before him. "See that pretzel twist?" he asks, then points out the starboard window. "There it is in the river itself."

The shape is easily recognizable. South America spreads beneath us as far as we can see, a living map.

Rivers Traced in Color

The river is the San Juan, winding out of the horizon and emptying into a bay as blue as the deep shades of Mexican glass.

"Did you ever see that effect before?" the Captain asks, pointing to the river estuary. The silt-laden water pushes out in concentric rings on the blue surface, spreading like superimposed water-lily pads—soft Chinese yellows near the shore, then ochers and olive greens until the last pad meets the blue, only a shade removed from merging in the sea.

First flight over the jungle of South America discloses a labyrinth of silt-bearing rivers of many hues, from bright tan to chocolate, interlaced in the impenetrable jungle-green. Then spots of brilliant color appear — flowering trees crowned with crimson, and others of lavender, set among dense foliage and scattered palms.

It is hard to realize that only two days and a night ago I stepped into an American Airlines plane at Boston, and only two days ago I stepped out of an Eastern Air Lines plane at Miami.

Only from the air could these effects be seen. South America is a continent of magnitudes and of lightning-quick changes. We make one stop at the jungle oil town of Caripito, an enterprise of foreign capital with its derricks and red-roofed houses, then head toward mountains.

Back in the passenger cabin, my Venezuelan acquaintance remarks: "That range is only a ripple of rock on the northeastern fringes of the Andes. Now watch the scenery change."

Toward the Andes

The jungle rivers dwindle and disappear. The forest thins, until only a stubble of brush covers arid hills seamed together by valleys, where dark lines of vegetation line the watercourses.

Across the range, the land becomes more arid, until it might be Utah or southern Palestine. Folds of ocher earth lead us back to the sea, where islands lump like fantastic dinosaurs molded of clay in some past age and set down on a sea of polished emeralds to bake vermilion in the sun.

Soon the country changes again, as we near the Andes themselves.

Colombia, there ahead beyond Venezuela and forming with it the entire northern coast of the continent, is a land of emeralds. And this northern coast is a land of gold.

El Dorado lies ahead of our plane. Legend has it that the "Golden Land" sought by the Spanish Conquistadores derived its name from the custom of lavish sacrifice practiced by an Indian Chieftain in these mountains. He covered the body of his son with gold dust, clothed him richly, and sent him forth on a lake with a boatload of gold and gems. These, so the story runs, were thrown into the lake.

On the Dock

When Spanish fortune-hunters coasted this Spanish Main, and English freebooters lurked to snatch their rich cargoes, South America was still close to its native cultures. The deeds of Aztecs, Mayans, and Incas resounded in memories of the original South Americans.

As our ship of the skies nears the centers of civilization in Venezuela and Colombia, we see a culture fusing elements from Europe and North America, with little trace of its pre-Spanish ingredients.

The contrast between old and new is vivid at our first native port of call. In Guanta we begin to see South America itself.

The whole town seems to have crowded on the Pan American Airways dock. It is a festive day. Two visiting French submarines are tied up in the harbor. Beneath awnings on deck the visiting officers and their Venezuelan hosts exchange compliments.

It is a small port, stamped with the past. Yet our Clipper is accepted as part of the day—not yet routine, but familiar.

Here for the first time we see the enthusiasm of South Americans for flying. Across northern Venezuela the Clippers are used for aerial commuting.

The crowd in the small waiting room hums with excitement and good cheer. We seek in the faces of the townspeople our first impressions of the South Americans themselves. If we had any misconceptions—most of them had been educated out of us in advance by solicitous friends who knew South America—this well-behaved, charming populace of a small Venezuelan port, with more than a little culture in evidence, would have set us right.

Looking at the refined faces of people who could feel at home in London, Paris, or New York, corrects the too common belief that South America, outside its own big cities, is a "noisy, dirty place with a lot of Indians sitting around under blankets."

There is noise, and there is dirt. There are Indians—including some exceedingly fine-looking ones; and generous admixtures of Indian strains in the creole populace. But there is much more, for South America has liberal ingredients of the cultured, the traditional, the refined, and the up-to-date.

Told in Murals

We go on to La Guaira, seaport for the Venezuelan capital, Caracas. Near La Guaira is the resort of Macuto, with giant pelicans fishing off shore, royal palms leaning over the surf, and a hotel—built by the former tyrant, Gómez—with broad balconies and a central courtyard open to the sky.

Caracas is reached by an excellent concrete highway, and is set in a mountain valley 3,000 feet above the summer heat. Caracas has more automobiles to the square inch than its Spanish designers ever could have imagined. Cars — new ones and all kinds—honk their way through the narrow streets, dodging open-air street cars and busses, as well as donkey trains in from the mountains.

Contrast and diversity mark the people, as they do the scenery, of South America, but in one respect there is uniformity: most Latin Americans drive cars with horns going full blast at every corner.

We talk with cultured scholars, and we watch straight-haired Indians unloading bundles of sticks in the market place.

We marvel at the mural powers of Tito Salas, Venezuelan painter whose work, as that of a living artist, already ranks with the great. Whole walls of his monumental canvasses in the home of Simon Bolivar focus on the face of the South American Liberator. Salas invariably sums up the canvas in the expression on Bolivar's features —joy or triumph, the undefeated determination of black-robed retreat before the Spanish hosts, or the intensity of the forward march toward independence.

Caracas retains much of its colonial Spanish atmosphere. Even many modern buildings are built with patios. One bank, where you do business at a counter in view of a tiled fountain playing beneath the open sky, especially impressed me.

In the outskirts of Venezuelan cities you find villages where the South America of the past lingers. The social emancipation of the masses can be read in hovels not yet replaced by the clean homes being built in housing projects. And always in the cultivated fringe of this northern coast, a visitor is aware of deep hinterland, leading inland toward the Orinoco and the Amazon, where there is more unexplored land than in all the other continents.

World's Deepest: Oil Well KCL A-2 Pierces 2½ Miles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASCO, Calif., June 7—The world's deepest hole is believed to be the oil well KCL A-2 now producing from a depth of about 2½ miles, nearly 1,500 feet deeper than any other petroleum accumulation successfully tapped, and 300 feet below any point ever reached by mankind except in the drilling of this same well.

KCL A-2 has actually been drilled to 15,004 feet or about 2 5-6 miles, according to officials of the Continental Oil Company, but no production was found at the bottom and the casing had to be perforated higher up, at 13,100 feet, bringing in the present flow of 2,880 barrels a day.

Oil drillers are the only group now making substantial progress in the conquest of the last great natural frontier—the ground beneath our feet. The stratosphere has been penetrated to more than 13 miles; mountain peaks have been climbed to within a short distance of Everest's 29,002 feet, the ocean has been sounded to 35,400 feet, but the most ambitious attempts to reach into the earth have led us only about one-fifth of one per cent of the distance to the center.

Ancient Ocean Beds Piped

Aside from the gold mine in South Africa, known as the Robinson deep, now at about 9,000 feet, most of the significant penetration of the earth is being made by the petroleum industry. The new record-holder reaches down into ancient ocean beds of the Miocene Age, estimated to be from 15 to 20 million years of age. The temperature at this depth is 270 degrees Fahrenheit, well above the boiling point of water.

Geological data taken from core tests extracted at successive levels, were carefully examined and written into the record by petroleum geologists.

The greatest producing depth up to this time was 11,620 feet, achieved in Louisiana last year. The former depth record without regard for successful production was 12,786 feet, established in a Texas well that failed to come in and was abandoned in 1935.

It has taken 14 years to push the depth limit from 7,248 feet to the present record. Great depths are important in their promise of opening up vast new petroleum supplies, but a combination of favorable conditions is necessary to justify such depths. Considerations of cost, limitations of equipment and technique, and the uncertainty of predictions as to the presence of oil have all been obstacles to deep drilling in the past.

Vertical Drilling

KCL A-2 was helped by the ease of drilling in the early stages. Among the bugaboos of the oil fraternity are high underground temperatures and obstinate geological formations that seize the drill or break tools or throw the hole too far out of line from the vertical. The crew of this record well encountered trouble at 11,584 feet and lost 44 days "fishing" for the equipment and clearing the hole, but, nevertheless, ran the well to the old world's record in about seven months, which is very good time. At about two miles down the bottom of the hole was almost exactly under the derrick, and the final bottom was not more than a slight amount off the vertical.

Simple in fundamentals, the essence of drilling is to rotate the drill pipe, at the end of which a "bit," armed with cutting teeth bites into the shale and hard sand. In practice, however, the operation and handling of the heavy equipment requires skill of the highest order, and the deeper the well goes, the more delicate and slower is the work, due partly to the danger of twisting the rig off in the hole. The final drill pipe in the record-holder was only 3½ inches in diameter. The length required to reach the bottom weighed 225 tons. Some 79 drilling bits and 50 special bits to take "cores" or samples, were used. Each change means removing the entire drill pipe from the hole, which took nine hours on the last change. For the first 500 feet the pipe is 16½ inches in diameter.

Remnant of French Culture Found in Ozark Foothills

EVANSTON, Ill., June 7 (AP)—The last remnant of French culture and mores in the Upper Mississippi Valley, once the center of France's expansive Colonial Empire in the United States, is in the opinion of an expert observer, threatened with extinction by paved roads and modern gadgets.

Sheltered languorously in the foothills of the Ozark Mountains, some 65 miles from St. Louis, is the village of Old Mines, Mo., whose 600 inhabitants, isolated from the outside world, retain the language, traditions and customs of their French ancestors of 200 years ago.

The village was "discovered" by Professor Joseph Carriere of Northwestern University's Romance Language Department while conducting research into survivals of French influence in the Mississippi Valley.

He lived in the village as one of the natives, studied their manners and Gallic sympathy and came out with a rare collection of folk tales, 73 of which have been published recently in book form by the University under the title, "Tales from the French Folklore of Missouri." The tales appear in the French dialect in which they were spoken, and each is accompanied by a brief summary in English.

Purpose of Collecting

Professor Carriere said his purpose in collecting the stories was to save from oblivion a section of the yarns once popular among the French who settled in the Mississippi Valley between 1699 and 1760.

"The habits and customs of the villagers," he said, "had changed but little since their forefathers founded the community in the eighteenth century. Paved roads, the automobile, radio and motion pictures have begun, however, to undermine the old French culture, and the language and traditions are beginning to lose their hold upon the people."

The Professor said that on his journeys through the Mississippi Valley he encountered numerous descendants of early French colonists, but that Ozark village was the only locality where French was still the language of the inhabitants and where the encroachments of "civilization" had had only minor effect.

Old Customs Retained

"The villagers," Professor Carriere continued, "are descendants of Canadians who settled in Southern Illinois early in the eighteenth century and later migrated to Missouri to work the lead and salt mines. From an examination of the Parish records, I found that few families moved to the village after it was first settled.

"Many old French customs still exist, but it is my opinion they will disappear within the next 25 years. The most picturesque tradition to survive is that of the Guillonnee. On New Year's Eve, a group of men and youths, clad in eccentric costumes and with blackened faces, passes the evening going from house to house singing the carol of the Guillonnee.

"The Creoles of the region had a rich treasure of songs and tales to relieve the monotony of life in the small communities isolated in the mountains. These have been passed down from generation to generation by word of mouth, since, until recently, most of the natives were illiterate."

Most of the stories in Professor Carriere's collection belong to the traditional stock of continental French folklore. Several belong to Negro folklore and were introduced into the upper Mississippi Valley by slaves brought from Louisiana.

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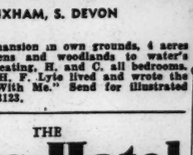
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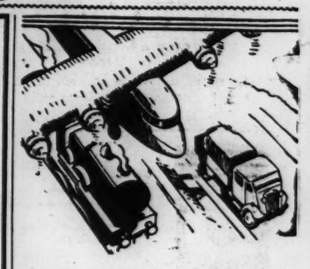
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Kansas City Girl 1938 Aviation Queen

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 7 (AP)—Air speed and beauty drew a crowd police officials estimated at 200,000 persons to closing events of the eighth annual national air carnival here yesterday.

Miss Dorothy Quackenbush of Kansas City, was named "Miss American Aviation of 1938" by a committee headed by Henry King, motion picture director.

Automobiles and spectators clustered over an estimated five-mile area at Birmingham's Municipal Airport. Steadham Acker, carnival general Chairman, and Cliff Henderson of Cleveland, Managing Director of the national air races, said the crowd probably was the largest to attend an aviation event.

Flag Plan Defeated

VANCOUVER, British Columbia (CP)—A resolution urging nations in the British Empire which use separate flags to adopt the Union Jack as their flag was defeated here at the annual convention of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, held recently. Delegates felt it was a question for nations concerned to decide for themselves.

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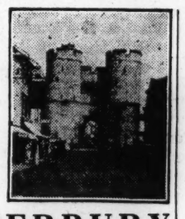

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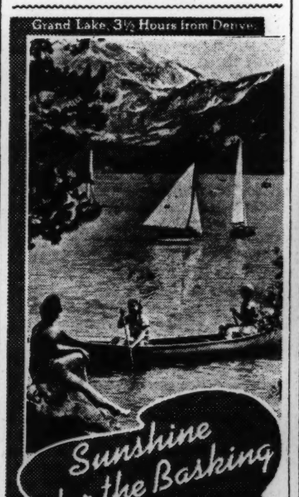

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Augustus John et Al.

By Jan Gordon

London

Mr. P. Wyndham Lewis, a self-appointed Gideon, has blown his trumpet and broken his pitchers so that the light shall shine upon the Royal Academy, but the result has been unexpected: attendances at Burlington House have been higher and picture sales better than for years. Artists, as a group, are notoriously timid of adverse criticism, but the result of this campaign seems to suggest that any kind of real criticism, even if violently antagonistic, is more profitable than complacent acceptance.

Another curious effect has been noted. Augustus John's rather florid gesture of resigning his R. A.'ship because a painting which he had never seen had been rejected by the hanging committee has had the effect of switching the spotlight, so that the supporter becomes the protagonist and the chief question now asked is "Was John right or wrong?" Had John shuffled off anything of much real value to him the problem might have been more actual, but John has always had his own particular public, one slightly suspicious of official labels, while no tags would really make the wider public, that which is allured by the label, ever lose its haunting suspicion of the bohemianistic John. From a practical angle, therefore, John has rid himself of something that was an incubus in exchange for some lively advertisement.

* * *

This of course will react on John's present exhibition at Tooth's Gallery, the first for nine years, which could hardly have fallen at a more opportune moment. During his long quiescence what might be called John-substitutes have been put forward with increasing urgency. Nevertheless, this exhibition amply proves that, whatever John's weaknesses may be, in his own field of painting, the spontaneously drawn, fluently brushed-in character study, he still has no rivals. As far as I know, there is no other painter in England, nor any on the Continent, who could have hit off the dextrous "Barbara," the haunting "Dorelia," the massive "Bridgit," or—despite the fact that it harks right back to the days of Innes—the charming "Rocky Landscape."

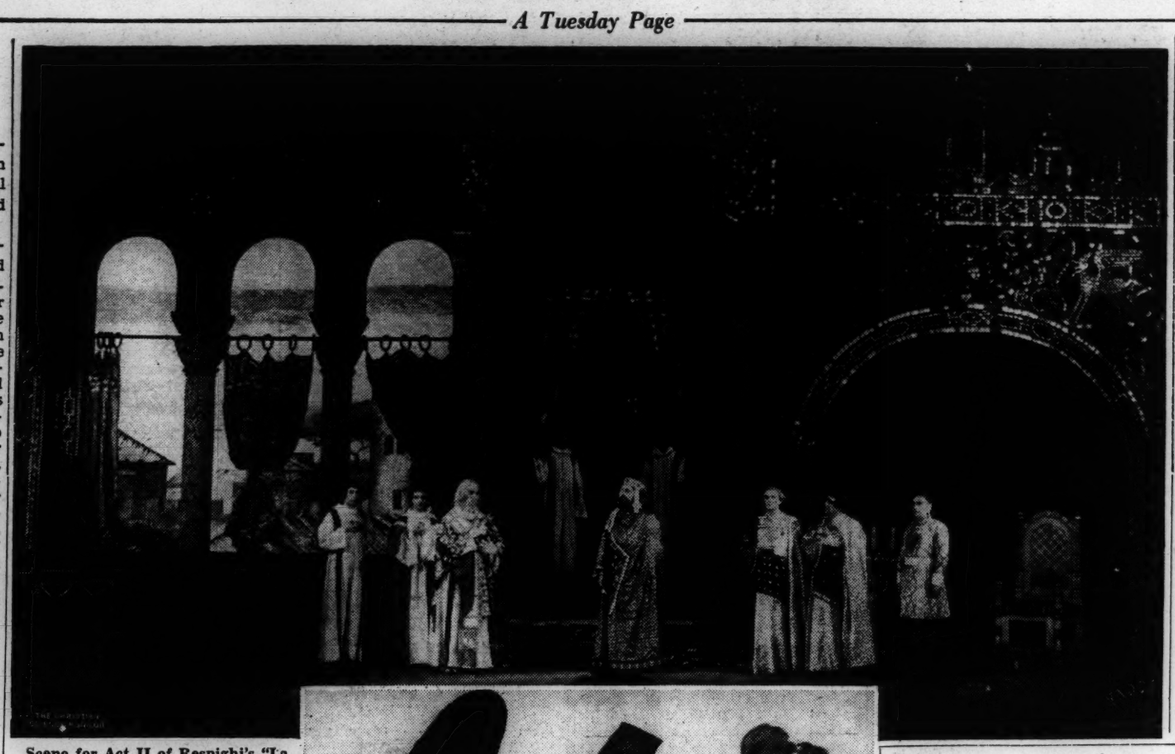
Unless we go into the realms of abstraction, such as the decorative paintings by John Piper at the London Gallery, hardly a greater contrast could be found between these recent works by John and the equally important exhibition of works by Paul Nash, exhibited at the Leicester Galleries. We might say that John's art seems almost entirely balanced between the eye and the hand, for his comparatively few excursions into the imaginative or the interpretive have not been too successful, but I doubt whether in his whole career Paul Nash has ever made even a sketch into which the poetic and intellectual interpreter has pushed his way.

* * *

Opposed to the definition of art as "nature seen through a temperament," which well suits John, might not another be, "nature seen by reflection." Indeed, one of Nash's paintings, "Metamorphosis," which looks almost like a work in semi-abstraction, is seen on analysis to be a slightly emphasized study of the reflections and re-reflections in a series of café mirrors. And when those reflecting surfaces are the facets of the artist's thought, how much more complex will the resultant image be. Setting suns, rolling downs, empty door frames, flint shapes, megalithic stones, egg-box packing squares, wood piles and so on are all rearranged into imaginative images which, though expressed with a cold line and in flattened, almost thin tones, still exhale a charm which is vivid and undeniable.

Somewhere about half way between the exuberance of John and the fantasy of Nash comes Sir William Nicholson, also at the Leicester Galleries. One might almost define Sir William's art as being dressed in perfect taste, from which, with the exception of a few regrettable excursions such as the portrait of Lord Horder, with its too red robes and its too large squared pavement, it seldom departs. And yet it is by no means a negative excellence, for within its discretion is hidden a really positive subtlety. If, for instance, you were to acquire either "Bouquet," the small still-life "Gurnards," the quiet landscape "La Rhune" or the pastoral "Haystacks" you might hang them on the wall and for periods overlook them; nevertheless, when the mood was right you might come back to them with a real shock of pleasure at their continual beauty.

The first exhibition in London of the remarkable Tyrolean child artist, Roswitha Bitterlich, is at the New Burlington Galleries. Here is a girl of 17, who from the age of 3 has been pouring out drawings as diverse in sentiment as they are varied in technique. The Gothic, the grotesque, the Chinese, the Aztec, the German comic, the nursery fable, the humorous and the simply funny, all seem ready to her hand. This faculty for absorption and for execution—one of her pictures measures 6 feet by 8—is not merely parrot-like, for there are plenty of signs of original thought and really aesthetic feeling, and yet it is impossible to say whether we are here in face with genius or with some odd phenomenon which will be absorbed and become of little interest.



Scene for Act II of Respighi's "La Fiamma," as Produced at the Florence Music Festival

Costume Designs for the Florence Production of "The Tales of Hoffmann"

Federal Murals in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Since the establishment of the local Federal Art Project in the autumn of 1935, mural painting has been among the most eagerly pursued and most strikingly productive branches of the project's activities in this city. Artists employed under the Government's plan to aid the profession through a trying period have tried to qualify for work in the mural division above all others.

During the first year about 10 mural painting projects were completed and approved, and have since been installed in tax-supported public institutions. Among these are high schools situated in the several city boroughs, at least two large hospitals, the United States immigration station at Ellis Island, a city penitentiary and an aviation field headquarters. Continuing its activities on a more productive basis during the last year and a half, the mural division has accounted for many additional projects, some of which have received the Municipal Art Commission's approval for installation, while others are still in process of development.

Opportunities for the first comprehensive review of government mural painting under the New York project are offered by an exhibition just opened at the Federal Art Gallery, official showroom of the project, on West Fifty-seventh Street. This tends to bring the record up to date, in visible form. And while it demonstrates that much meritorious work has been done, it reveals as well the experimental approach toward mural decorating which, despite many failures, is indicative of a new feeling. Gone from these works are all references to the high-flown allegories of the past, the classical symbolism and the stock devices of the old international school of mural decorators, which until a few years ago was pre-eminent in the field.

* * *

In the photographs may be seen two of the most ambitious decorative schemes so far produced by the project's artists. One is the large series by Edward Laning, a talented young exponent of realism in a decorative form, on "The Immigrant in the Industrial Development of the United States," which has been installed in the administration building of the immigration station at Ellis Island. The other is the group of paintings by James Michael Newell, another talented muralist, at Evander Childs High School, in the Bronx. The theme in this case is similarly comprehensive, being on "The Evolution of Western Civilization." Both have received acclaim for their skillful handling of large-scale compositions, which have been brought into line with the tempo of today and yet are essentially decorative in style.

Illustrating the more recent works, the project has arranged exhibits of the preliminary and final color sketches of the decorations, drawings of details, and in most instances, a full-size detail, also in color, and completely worked out, of a significant part of the painting. This step-by-step process, suggesting considerable research and careful planning, speaks well for methods employed by the project and is responsible for the impression of serious effort the observer obtains from most of the paintings displayed. The large-scale fresco detail of Balinese dancers in Miss Lucienne Bloch's design on "The Evolution of Music," for a music room, shows up well in this method of presentation, illustrating a complex but decorative scheme of naturalistic forms and symbols. Miss Bloch, who worked with Rivera on the Rockefeller Center mural, has had evident good training in the modern Mexican tradition, and adheres generally to the grave color combination of Orozco and Rivera.

* * *

Development of the values of abstract design for large decorative panels also is exhibited in several paintings. One of the most striking is Francis Criss's skillfully composed arrangement of architectural elements, designed for a housing project. Like various other pieces shown, this is a speculative enterprise awaiting final acceptance. Between these two extremes there are fitted in many variations on subjects considered topical and suitable to decorative painting, from depictions of dejected workers in one artist's "Bread and the Family" scheme, to the lively "Circus" motives of another artist.

* * *

Educational features, designed to interest the visitor in the uses of murals, and others illustrating the ramifications of the project's mural work, are part of the display. Most thought-provoking is the lettered query, prominent at the entrance to the display: "What is the Function of Mural Painting?" This, it is suggested by means of enlarged photos of primitive, Renaissance and modern industrial decorations, is a perpetually changing function. Technical processes are important, says the project, but so, equally, is the message in mural painting.

C. B.

The Florence Music Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

The Florence Music Festival, this year as always, has attracted music lovers from all lands. During the six weeks of the festival (from late April till early June) music of the past alternates with music of the present, opera with dance and symphony concerts, and Italian musicians, interpreters and régisseurs with those of other countries.

This fourth festival opened on April 28 with a performance of Verdi's opera "Simon Boccanegra." First performed at Venice in 1857, and presented, in a new edition revised by Verdi himself, at Milan in 1881, this opera, written after "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," and "La Traviata" and before "Aïda," and revised before "Otello," failed, although it contains music as fine as any Verdi ever wrote, to establish itself in the repertory as did these favorites, and, save for a performance eight years ago in Germany, had been until recently neglected in Italy and abroad.

The present revival was therefore the more eagerly anticipated; but, although the opera was firmly presented, it has hardly roused that immediate and spontaneous enthusiasm which greets and registers a popular success. This may be done in a measure to the complexity and somberness of the plot, which even the splendors of much of the music and the lyric loveliness of some passages fail to vitalize or redeem. The performance, however, was admirable. Alessandro Sved made an impressive Doge of Genoa; the other singers, the chorus, and the orchestra performed their parts admirably under Vittorio Gui, and Cipriano Efisio Oppo had devised an impressive setting for the piece.

The company of the Budapest Royal Opera, under the direction of Guestav de Oláh, contributed to the Festival two modern works. Béla Bartók's one-act opera, "Prince Bluebeard's Castle," and Zoltán Kodály's "Filanda Magiara," also in one act, and a number of Hungarian dances, gay, colorful, and full of gusto, and rich in traditional music and costume. The most memorable of the company's four performances was, however, that of "La Fiamma" (The Flame) by Ottorino Respighi (1879-1936) composed in 1933 and based on a play by the Norwegian dramatist, G. Wiers Jenssen.

The librettist, Claudio Guastalla, by transferring the action from the bleak background of a Norwegian pastor's house in the sixteenth-century Bergen to a villa near Ravenna in the early years of the seventh century, afforded opportunity without sacrificing essentials or lessening the tragic force of the subject, for a colorful drama with the splendors of the Byzantine Empire as its setting. "La Fiamma" is a work of great beauty, rich in dramatic music and proving afresh Respighi's skill as an orchestral writer; and it was, on this occasion, powerfully and beautifully played and sung.

Strange as it seemed to hear this work by an Italian composer in Hungarian in Italy, this was done in fulfillment of a desire expressed by Respighi, on having his work performed in Budapest by this company, that it should one day be given in the Hungarian version by these Hungarian singers during a Florentine festival.

The Berlin Philharmonic under Furtwängler gave two memorable concerts.

Offenbach's "Les Contes de Hoffmann" was produced with such favorite singers at Tatiana Menotti, Jarmila Novotna, Mafalda Favero, Emilio Ghirardini and Enzo de Muro Lomanto (Hoffmann).

Evenings dedicated to the dance have given an opportunity of seeing Serge Lifár, principal dancer of the Paris Opéra, in some of his most characteristic dances, accompanied by two danseuses and another male performer; and also Alexandre and Clotilde Sakharoff.

In association with the festival, the third International Congress of Music was held in Florence (April 30 to May 4) under the presidency of H. E. Ugo Ojetti, member of the Italian Academy. The subjects discussed were "Modern Taste and Music of the Past" and "Correct Readings of Celebrated Scores."

The Philadelphia Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

Several interesting features marked the final month of the Philadelphia Orchestra's thirty-eighth season. One was an all-Viennese program devoted to the works of Mozart, Schubert and Johann Strauss, Jr. The Strauss works were well interpreted by Mr. Ormandy and proved to be the feature of the program.

At the following pair of concerts John Charles Thomas was the soloist, singing the "Eri Tu" from the "Masked Ball" and in the second part of the aria "Salomé," from Massenet's "Hérodiade." He also sang songs by Grieg and Duparc. The feature of the concert, however, was the first performance anywhere of Harl McDonald's Fourth Symphony, an excellent work, especially in the orchestration. The third movement, "in the tempo of a fast cake walk," made the most favorable impression.

Following the Easter concerts, at which Mr. Ormandy played selections from "Parsifal" and "Die Meistersinger," was a concert devoted to the music of the "three B's." Bach was represented by the Brandenberg concerto No. 5 for harpsichord, flute and violin, the soloists being Alice Ehlers, harpsichord; William Kincaid, solo flutist of the orchestra, and Alexander Hilsberg, concertmaster. Beethoven was represented by his Symphony No. 1 and Brahms by the Third Symphony, all of which were well played.

At the last concert but one, the feature was a "Secular Mass," by Paul Nordoff, of this city, for chorus and orchestra. It is a finely written work, constructed along massive lines, with some excellent contrapuntal writing and a close following of the sonata form. The other works were Beethoven's Overture "Leonore" No. 3, and Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony.

The final concert of the season presented the annual request program: Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet," "Death and Transfiguration," by Richard Strauss, and the C minor Symphony of Brahms. All were finely performed and Mr. Ormandy and the members of the orchestra received an ovation at the close.

Royal Hibernian Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Some 150 resident Irish artists are represented at this year's exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and works by about 40 others, living outside of Ireland, have also been hung. If the exhibition contains nothing startling, it has many works that arouse interest.

Among the portraits is one—long overdue—of Joseph Holloway, F. R. I. B. A., the architect of the Abbey Theater and one of the first to realize the possibilities of an Irish theater when it was first put forward many years ago by the brothers Fay. Artistic, musical and literary Dublin owes much to Joseph Holloway and when, three years ago, he was made a governor of the National Gallery, it was felt that the conferring of the distinction had been too long delayed. The artist is Lillian Davidson and she has produced a notable likeness. Miss Davidson is also responsible for a fine portrait of Jack B. Yeats, R. H. A., who is himself represented at the exhibition by several pictures.

Mrs. Brigid Ganly, wife of Andrew Ganly, who recently made his début as a playwright, and daughter of Dermot O'Brien, president of the Academy, contributes an arresting study of a scene in Dublin. Another Dublin scene is the work of Harry Kernoff, who presents "A Calm Day in Dublin Bay." It has been charged that Irish artists fail to realize the beauties of Dublin but these two artists prove the contrary.

Another successful portrait painter is Sean O'Sullivan, while Dermot O'Brien and J. Crampton Walker contribute landscapes. John Keating's "The Seventh Wave" is a brilliant achievement, showing incoming seas over which four men in a boat are rowing out to a steamer on the horizon.

In sculpture, John Sheppard's "Inis Fail," designed for a national memorial, is striking in conception and in execution. It is the outstanding work in this section, which consists largely of busts or heads. Among the latter are notable portraits of Col. Maurice Moore (brother of George Moore) and Fred R. Higgins, poet and Abbey Theater director. Finally, there is the bronze head of John A. Joyce by Jerome Connor, designer of the proposed Lusitania memorial to be erected at Cobh, who also shows a case containing five finely executed bronze heads.

Marc Connelly Presents

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Marc Connelly, who writes delicate and imaginative plays himself, though he is never in a hurry about it, letting season follow season without apparently doing a lick of work, likes the fanciful things of others and has therefore brought over from London a prank with music called "The Two Bouquets." It is about the dainty folk of the last century, when knights were not always bold and women never, about the days when women wore crinolines and the proprieties were meticulously adhered to in the best circles and the men who wrote music would have been bewildered by anything so startling as swing. "The Two Bouquets" is a very pleasant affair.

Mr. Connelly has put it into the Windsor Theater, where those who like light and airy entertainment in the summertime may now go to be delighted. Eleanor and Herbert Farjeon, who live in England but are grandchildren of Joseph Jefferson, have gathered together for it music of the period and brewed a story of a certain number of prim English ladies and gentlemen, most of them young, who are discreetly upset when the hearts of four of them are troubled.

Two young men love two young girls, cousins, whose uncle lets slip a word that leads them to suppose that they ought to marry to save him expense. They want to marry anyhow, but, being girls of their day, would never think of doing anything to hurry the young men in whom they are interested, young men who, it happens, have not yet declared their love. They do declare their love at once, however, declare it by bringing to a ball at the home of the uncle two bouquets for presentation, with cards on which significant words are written, to the two precious young ladies.

* * *

The gentle girls have a young male cousin, a bit flighty, who promises to present the bouquets and does so, but gives the pink one to the girl for whom the white was intended and the white to the pink girl. Thus the girls, though it breaks their hearts, declare themselves ready to marry, each forlorn that it was not the man she loved who asked her. The young men are distraught, too. And when they try tentatively to discover what has happened they only make matters worse, until in the end all misunderstandings are cleared up.

This is not the kind of play, with or without music, New York is used to in the year 1938. It is charmingly written charmingly acted and sung by the company of American and English players Mr. Connelly has gathered together. Many will find it enchanting, as it truly is. "The Two Bouquets" struggles against the disadvantage that it recalls those revivals in recent years of old melodramas that have won popularity because the old-fashioned manner in which they were written made them seem comical today. So the little operetta from England seems to be a repetition of a kind of entertainment already too familiar. It is done with far greater delicacy and grace, is in fact quite a different thing altogether than the others. But we have become used to thinking of plays of its period as laughing matters and, in spite of the fact that we are invited to laugh at this one in quite a different way its freshness and its charm are somehow adulterated.

* * *

The Federal Theater of New York has had the hardihood to put Gilbert and Sullivan under a tent in a vacant lot like a circus, beginning with performances of "Pirates of Penzance," at Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Stret. The surprising thing is that Gilbert and Sullivan in a tent are just as effective as anywhere else. And the tents are crowded with appreciative audiences. If the Federal Theater singers are not brilliant, they are at any rate well trained, capable and spirited to the point of friskiness. They have the feeling for Gilbert and Sullivan. And these thousands of people who watch them under canvas, many of whom perhaps had never heard of Gilbert and Sullivan, obviously have a feeling for them too. They are now everybody's property and pleasure. Which is as it should be.

Plato, Burke, and the Lunts

By Harold Hobson

London

Long ago Plato, himself a poet in temper if not in form, declared that he would ban from his ideal republic all imaginative artists. He had read what Homer recorded of the gods, and was shocked beyond measure. If these were the conceptions spread about the gods by poets, then the sooner the poets were expelled from the perfect city the better for all concerned. The activities that Homer ascribed to the inhabitants of Olympus were not those of a pukka sahib, a petit bourgeois, or an English gentleman. It is almost certain that in this respect Plato would have put Jean Giraudoux, the author of "Amphitryon 38," now at the Lyric, and his translator, Mr. S. N. Behram, in the same class with Homer.

It could hardly have happened otherwise. For the basic story of Amphitryon, the Greek general who was one night impersonated by Jupiter without being detected by Amphitryon's wife, Alkmene, is not M. Giraudoux's own invention. He is responsible for several ironic twists, for many sly references to current events and manners, but the main lines of the tale were settled some thousands of years ago. Many times since then dramatists of various countries, including Molière and Dryden, have adapted this story to their own needs, and the "38" of the title is supposed to refer to the number of versions of the legend that have taken the world's stages.

* * *

Some people, impervious to the charm and high comedy of Miss Lynn Fontanne and Mr. Alfred Lunt, the subtle thrusts that Mr. Giraudoux deals at war-mongering and other contemporary evils, and the lovely settings devised by Mr. Lee Simonson, who is at his loftiest peak of inspiration when he has clouds to throw about the theater, will agree with Plato. Others will range themselves with Burke—the Burke who rhapsodized over "that principle of sensibility, that chastity of honor," found in the French Court before the Revolution, which "ennobled whatever it touched, and under which vice itself lost half its evil, by losing all its grossness."

The English theater regards itself as supreme in the arts of high comedy, but there are no players on the English stage today who can rival the precision, the wit, the delicacy of irony that are displayed by Miss Fontanne and Mr. Lunt, whose training and experience both are American. While Miss Fontanne is on the stage the theater flashes with comedy, and Mr. Lunt has a magnificent presence, an articulate delivery, and an engaging trick of dwelling lovingly on a favorite word or syllable.

* * *

"The Engadine Express," at Coliseum, tries to translate into terms of bodily action the brilliant grace of "Amphitryon 38." Its multitude of skaters sweep and revolve over gleaming fields of ice, and its morality is beyond question. But in conception and execution it is clumsy and dull in comparison with its enormously successful predecessor, "St. Moritz." The attempt to link the various skating turns into some sort of unity by means of a connecting story is praiseworthy, but the story itself—a complicated affair about the making of a film—is not good enough for the important part it is called upon to play. However, those who have not seen "St. Moritz," and are fond of skating, may find considerable enjoyment in "The Engadine Express." Everyone will be delighted by the clever musical sketch given halfway through the entertainment by the Chesterfields.

Rougher in idea than either of these plays is the latest Gainsborough picture, "Owd Bob." It is a film made around the sheep dog trials of the Cumberland fells, and deserves praise as an honest and successful effort to build a film on the firm basis of a genuine aspect of English life. Mr. Will Fyfe, one of the most popular of British comedians, plays the bibulous and cantankerous owner of Black Wull, the champion sheep dog who is also a killer, whilst Mr. John Lodge is the young Derbyshire farmer whose Owd Bob ultimately carries off the honors. The trials themselves, which last for about 15 minutes, are exceptionally well done, and intensely exciting. The bare hills and gaunt stone walls and scudding clouds of Cumberland make a superb background for the picture.

The Bethlehem Bach Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bethlehem, Pa.

The thirty-first festival of the Bach Choir of Bethlehem, under the leadership of Bruce Carey, was held in Packer Chapel, Lehigh University, on May 27 and 28. As has been the case for many years, the first session was devoted to music of Bach which had rarely, if ever, been given at this festival; the Saturday sessions are always given over to the B minor Mass.

For the first time in years the weather on Friday was not propitious. No rain fell, but the day was dark and overcast and while the Chapel was full to capacity as usual, there was not the usual huge crowd on the surrounding campus lawn.

The first session began with the Cantata, "All Things Are by God Ordained." This cantata had not previously been given at any of the Bach festivals here and it proved to be one of the most beautiful and certainly one of the most dramatic of the Bach cantatas. It opens with a splendid chorus to the words of the title of the cantata, the only choral number of the work. The chorus was in excellent form and Dr. Carey obtained some fine effects, the attacks and the releases and the dynamic shading being better than they had been for some years past.

* * *

The chief solo part in the cantata is that of the contralto—a recitative, followed by an arioso in Bach's finest style, and this again by another recitative and an aria, all excellently sung by Lilian Knowles. The other numbers were a recitative for basso and an aria for soprano. These were sung by Julius Huehn and Louise Lerch; Mr. Huehn's voice being heard to especially good advantage.

Then followed two short independent numbers, the first an aria for contralto, "I Will Confess His Name," from some leaves of a lost cantata discovered in 1925 and published 10 years later. It was sung by Miss Knowles with sensitive interpretation and admirable vocalization. The second number was a choral duet sung by all the sopranos and altos of the Bach Choir, a graceful and beautiful "We Hasten With Feeble but Diligent Footsteps."

* * *

The afternoon session was concluded by part of the "Passion of Our Lord According to St. John." While the work as a whole has not the dramatic values of the "St. Matthew Passion" music, it is still one of the masterpieces of religious music, and the opening chorus, "Lord and Master," will take rank with almost any chorus of Bach's larger works. The soloists were the Misses Lerch and Knowles, Mr. Huehn, and John Priebe, who took the exacting part of the Evangelist with clear enunciation.

The evening session was given over to the second part of the "Passion" music. In order to secure an instrumentation as close as possible to the Bach original, Dr. Carey made use of a harpsichord to accompany the Narrator, also a viola da gamba and two viole d'amore.

The feature of the second part of the "Passion" music was the emphatic choruses, expressing the emotions of the people—the forerunners of the more dramatic choruses of the "St. Matthew Passion." The exquisite arioso, "Come, Ponder, Oh My Soul," magnificently sung by Mr. Huehn to an exquisite accompaniment of harpsichord and viola d'amore, was the outstanding solo number of the day, although the pathetic "All Is Fulfilled" was well sung by Miss Knowles with viola da gamba obbligato. The soloists were the same as at the afternoon session, with the exception of Edward Rhein, who sang the music allotted to Pilate.

The twenty-seventh performance of the B minor Mass was given on Saturday. The weather was ideal and a crowd of some 1,500 persons, unable to get into the Chapel, heard the choruses from the lawn. The choir as on Friday sang exceptionally well, with good balance and a tone quality sonorous and pleasing. The choir consists of 275 voices.

Especially imposing in the choral numbers were the opening "Kyrie," the solemn "Qui tollis," the "Cum Sancto Spiritu," the "Crucifixus," the "Et resurexit," the "Sanctus," and the "Hosanna in Excelsis." The soloists were the same as on Friday, all doing excellent work in the solo and ensemble numbers. Fifty members of the Philadelphia orchestra played the accompaniments and several performed obbligati to the solo numbers.

S. L. L.

Shakespeare Plays in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The successful revival, after many years, of "Coriolanus," now running at the Old Vic., affords a good example of how a play that, like many other Elizabethan dramas, may be regarded as having been topical in its day, can, through the changes of time, link itself once more with actual world events.

The role of Coriolanus was forcefully played by Mr. Laurence Olivier, who is far better suited in this relatively prosaic part than he is in the more poetical and transcendental Shakespearean leads. Dame Sybil Thorndike brought her strong dynamic powers very successfully to the part of Volumnia. Mr. Lewis Casson was the producer.

Mr. John Gielgud's production of "The Merchant of Venice," at the Queen's gave his many admirers an opportunity to see him as Shylock; but his performance, though as always with this actor in Shakespeare technically interesting, did not reveal any new facet of his great histrionic gifts. Portia is, to my mind, a little bit beyond Miss Peggy Ashcroft, whose spontaneous charm and simplicity of style are better suited in lighter work.

P. A.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

The Juvenile Court and the Younger Generation

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers Students

What of the Youthful Offender And His Right to Our Help?

As the 'Parade of Beardless Faces' Passes the Judges' Bench We Are Helped to Understand the Problem

Youth and the Juvenile Court—I

By Stanley W. Sutton
Commissioner of the Superior Court, Juvenile Department
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

Our continually scintillating Hollywood Boulevard was most glistening and vibrant with festive spirit on this particular New Year's Eve. Extra holiday decorations adorned every lamp post. Illuminated pictures of the movie stars were strategically placed at each intersection. The spirit of happiness, joy, and revelry manifested itself on every hand, though it was not yet late in the evening.

While I waited at a stop signal, before turning my car westward from Highland Avenue, a youth thumbed me for a ride. One could not help but notice the excellent figure, dark eyes and waving black hair brushed back, presenting in all an unusually pleasing presence of a boy some fifteen or sixteen years of age.

His countenance was so open, and his attitude so disarming that precedent was set aside, the door lock tripped, and he bounded into the seat beside me. "I don't give a blankety blank where you take me," was his response to my question. "Mother is out finding a new husband, and I'll be danged if I'll stay home on New Year's with Grandma, and twiddle my thumbs."

Volunteered Information

Qualms developed within me, and I began to wonder what part, if any, I was about to play in assisting this disturbed and strange boy to run away from his home, or start out on a New Year's night of dubious entertainment.

As we progressed oceanward, he volunteered the information that he was out for a "time," knew some other fellows with cars, and where they could "get a hot date with all the trimmings." His driver-host attempted a few words of caution, but they were ignored and passed over, evidently interpreted as advice or preaching. Outspoken precept does not appeal to modern youth.

At his request the young man left my car at an intersection well toward Santa Monica Beach. I had given him my name, and extended to him an invitation to visit the Juvenile Court sometime, and expressed the sincere hope that he should never come by reason of any overt improper conduct on his part.

With a crisp "Happy New Year and Good Night," he vanished into the darkness, leaving me with a sinking feeling of innate inadequacy and personal censure in that I had seemingly failed to say anything to him either deterringly helpful or encouragingly hopeful. That there was ground for apprehension concerning the outcome and effect of his plans and purposes for the holiday season I felt all too sure. Could it be possible that this young man in time would join that "parade of beardless faces" which passes before me daily in the largest Juvenile Court in the world; that his supreme but unguided effort to overcome lack of security in his own environment would bring him before the bar of justice?

Juvenile Cases His Province

For 16 years I have investigated, studied, administered, recommended, and judicially decided matters representing the destinies of maladjusted and underprivileged minors. Born in Minnesota, reared in the State of Washington, and in Alaska, discharge from the Government Service in 1918 left me in California. The traveling allowance did not contemplate return to the Evergreen State, and the private resources bespoke the wisdom of casting my lot in the Sunny Southland and the fast growing City of the Angels. Having had one year of university, and serving one year as a principal of a country school, I continued in the pursuit of education. Then, in 1921, armed with degrees in Sociology and Education, I passed the Civil Service examination and joined the force of the Los Angeles Probation Office. The legal degree was attained largely through nocturnal collateral efforts while serving in various capacities in the Juvenile Division of the Probation Office.

While in executive position in the office, some work as Referee was referred to me; then later, under the State Statute of California and by vote of the Judges of the Superior Court, I was made a Commissioner, and have been sitting continuously in that department dealing in juvenile cases. Thousands of matters have been assigned to my division of the Court during the last seven years. Each abounding in some degree of tragedy, pathos, drama, or even comedy.

* * *

It was the Fifth of May, El Cinco de Mayo; the gay dons and laughing senoritas gathered in the Plaza were celebrating the Mexican National Holiday. Music of fandango and casconette carried through the windows and into the Juvenile Court Room.

A Sorry Tale

The bailiff arranged four chairs at the bench, and four young men, charged with offenses against the peace and decency of the community, were lined up before the Commissioner, and prepared to unfold a story which, with variations, is all too frequently reviewed in the Juvenile Court. The boys had secured girl companions, taken them for a ride to various beaches and environs, devoured hot dogs, imbibed freely of liquid refreshments, et cetera, until their steps became unsteady and discretion had fled. The hour growing late, they broke into a beach cottage, assuming possession thereof. Bedclothes were strewn on the floor, canned foods opened and scattered about, malicious mischief reigned devastatingly supreme and without restraint. A choice collection of operatic and classical disk phonograph records were sailed out into the ocean; radio was stripped of its internal mechanism; drawers, cupboards, and chiffo-robe were divested of contents. They had committed acts of burglary, theft, malicious mischief, disturbing the peace, and moral dereliction.

There sat the quartette before the Bench. They appeared to be of average normal intelligence, ages 16 to 18 years. The features of boy number one on my right were not plainly discernible by reason of a liberal swathing of bandages; the Probation Officer's report revealed that while awaiting this hearing he had figured in an automobile accident resulting in a series of abrasions and contusions about the head. Jurisdictional facts were entered, witnesses interrogated, the incidents and details reviewed for purposes of establishing findings on the merits of the petition.

All Declared Wards of the Court

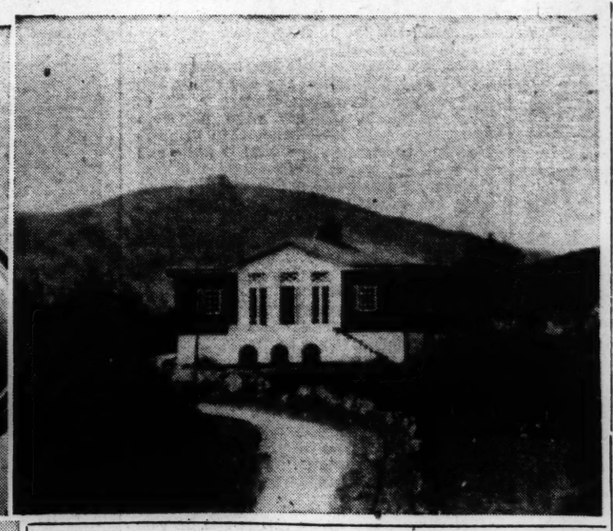
Twenty-four hour supervised discipline was awarded two of them; one must undergo further physical and mental examination; the boy with the head injuries was turned over to medical supervision; and all were declared wards of the Court.

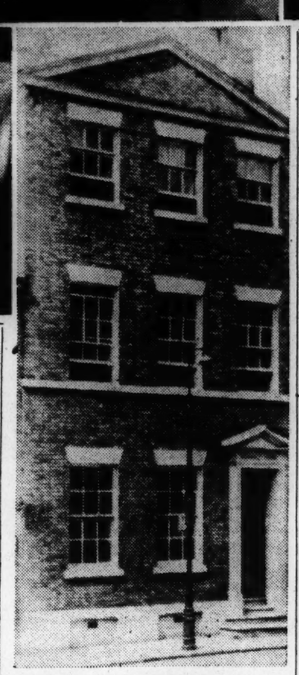
The hearing was completed, detention orders signed, minor defendants and witnesses were signaled from the court room. The boy whose features were not very visible lingered after the others, hesitated, and leaning over the bench, he said, "Don't you know me, Judge?" I sensed the possibility of having seen him, but was unable to place him.

"Well, I'm the boy you gave a lift to on Hollywood Boulevard last New Year's Eve. If I had listened to what you told me that night I wouldn't be in this mess today."

For the interested reader, let me say that the boys responded in a most gratifying manner to the treatment and consideration given them by the Juvenile Court. This particular boy was now blessed with a discerning and co-operative stepfather, who proved himself to be a real pal and inspiration. I have observed step-parents fill the breech more unselfishly and effectively in many instances than the natural parent. Imagine my satisfaction, some two years later, upon receiving an invitation to attend a high-school graduation exercise, to sit in the audience and hear him deliver an outstanding class oration, and graduate with honors.

This series on Youth and the Juvenile Court contains six articles. They will run on consecutive Tuesdays.





"Junior," From Ireland, and "Juvenile," From the Pacific Coast of the United States, Are Snapped by the Third Member of the Trio at the Start of Their Walking Trip. To the Juvenile (Upper Center) a Section of North Wales Is Now Something More Than a Dot on His Globe. Upper Right—Y. H. A. Hostel at Maeshafn, North Wales. The Ruined Column on the Top of Moel Fammau, Up Beyond, Marks the Highest Point in Flintshire, and Can Be Seen as Far as Snowdon. Below—The Roodee House, Chester, Y. H. A. Hostel

Youth-Hosteling in North Wales

A Mother, Son, and Girl Cousin 'Afoot and Light-Hearted'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Heigh-ho for the open road! We are off on a tramp in lovely North Wales. The air is crisp and inviting. The trees are in youthful leaf. The hedges are a-bloom with wild flowers.

We are three, members of the Youth Hostel Association, so that wherever we plan to go, our castle in the country, or our house in town or village, is ready for us. Sometimes our castle may turn out to be an old church, or a cheese mill that has outlived the reason of its being. Even a water-mill, or an ancient town hall may shelter our sleepy heads, as youth hostels are no respecters of buildings.

The Juvenile, ten years old, paid sixpence to join the Association. The Junior, a girl cousin from Ireland, half a crown, and myself the Senior of the party, over twenty-five years, five shillings.

To a Greater Love Of the Country

The object of the Youth Hostel Association is "to help all, but especially young people, to a greater knowledge, care, and love of the country, particularly by providing hostels or other simple accommodation for them in their travels."

* * *

A wonderful day of sightseeing in old Chester, gateway to North Wales, brought us inevitably to five o'clock, the time when the hostels open their doors to pilgrims. So making our way to the Watergate, we arrived at the Roodee House, the Y. H. A. Hostel in Chester.

"Roodee" interpreted signifies, "the cross on the island." There is no island to be seen today, but the house is built upon a buried section of the Roman wall, which at one time had the waters of the River Dee lapping against its green mosses, before the land was reclaimed.

The old house, so slim and dignified, enjoyed years and years of leisurely, gracious living, before the necessity of the modern pilgrims for "simple accommodation." It had been the town residence of the mayor of Chester, and pleasantly do its spacious rooms and wide staircase invite wanderers to abide awhile.

Bedrooms for the girls occupied the top floor. The boys' dormitory was on the second floor. Sleeping peacefully in our bedroom that Saturday night, were two schoolteachers from New Zealand, who had cycled from Stratford-on-Avon; a young girl from Aberdeen, one from London, the Junior pilgrim from Londonderry, and her cousin, the Senior, from Oregon.

* * *

The hostels close at ten o'clock in the morning and by that time the last pilgrim, having settled his score of one shilling for his night's lodging, has taken staff in hand, shouldered his knapsack and started off on the trail.

Each Serves by Doing a Chore

But before leaving, each one performs some task, though oftentimes there are more pilgrims than tasks. The Juvenile swept the backstairs. The Junior washed those dishes which had been overlooked, and the Senior swept the bedroom. Others washed windows, swept the bare wooden floors in recreation and dining rooms, cleaned frying pans and gas stoves, emptied garbage, chopped wood, and where necessary, pumped water from the well. Thus are the hostels kept spick and span for the next travelers.

If the hiker prefers, he may cook his own meals in kitchens specially provided. Or he may, for the sum of one shilling, procure a good breakfast or supper from the friendly Warden. Sixpence buys a substantial lunch to include in the pack when the way leads over lonely moor or mountain, where no inns are available.

What a gathering of nationalities to break bread together! At our table was a quiet young Dane, smiling broadly at the exuberant nonsense of a rosy-cheeked Lancashire lad, full of native wit, who informed us, as he proudly set out on the table, from his knapsack, homemade cake and pie, that his little mother had warned him "to watch out for scroungers who might try to get into his chuck." Immediately everyone within reach made an effort to grab for the chuck delectables, but order was soon restored. Keen appetites could not long withstand the tempting odors of bacon, from at least a dozen individual frying pans, which wafted themselves into the room, from the near-by kitchen.

A young Scotchman, with a delightful accent hinting Edinburgh, borrowed some of our sugar, and in return asked us to share his marmalade. Maps were spread over the dishes, and routes and roads discussed. The fair, blue-eyed sisters from the Hague laughingly made a rendezvous with the roguish brothers from Dublin, to meet at The Old School, which serves as the Y. H. A. Hostel in Gyffylliog. They were all riding tandem.

To Help Germans To Come

The young Londoner, with face and knees of tan, and who was the Juvenile's ping-pong friend, had recently returned from a short tour in the Black Forest. It is difficult for members of the German Youth Hostel Association to visit beyond the confines of their own country, on account of the "geldsperre" which forbids anyone to take more than 10 Reichsmarks (little over $3) out of Germany. Those desiring to visit abroad, purchase coupons from their headquarters in Berlin, and these will pay for bed, supper, breakfast, or lunch at youth hostels in other countries. Then when a pilgrim, say from England, wishes to tour Germany, he must have the same amount of coupons, so that there is an even exchange. In this way a careful balance is kept between coupons sold in Berlin and those in London, at the Y. H. A. headquarters.

* * *

Our next hostel was at Maeshafn, lying under the shoulder of Moel Findeg, a sloping high hill, covered with heather, and leaning against Moel Fammau ("the bare high places"), 1,820 feet, the highest point in Flintshire. The ruined column on the top is a landmark for miles around, even as far as Snowdon. It was built to commemorate the Jubilee of George III's accession.

* * *

The way lay toward Hawarden (pronounced Harden), famous as the home of the Grand Old Man of English politics, William Ewart Gladstone. Climbing a low wall into a secluded plantation of oak, ash, elm, and beech, we built a discreet fire against a large stone to boil water in the billy-can, which the Juvenile usually carried tied to his belt. There in the shade, sitting on a bank carpeted deeply with autumns of fallen leaves, we ate our lunch and watched the flighty rabbits pretend to be serious about their business of daily living.

But many miles lay ahead. Shouldering the packs, we wandered on through woods where clumps of sweet violets still breathed their fragrance, and primroses turned yellow petals to the shafts of yellow sunlight streaming through the trees. The fields were one glory of golden buttercups, reminding the Juvenile of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," and to recite, "the buttercups and daisies, the little children's flowers," while the Senior murmured, "And after April, when May follows, and the whitethroat builds, and all the swallows."

* * *

And So We Did

Consulting the "North Wales Hostels Handbook," we read, "passing through this field, you come out on to a lane at a farm. Turn L. and continue to top end of lane to a pond. Follow the hedge to a stile."

And so we did, down the dales and up the hills, to be amply rewarded by the fine panoramic view of the Welsh countryside, with the hills of Peckforton in the distance. "Cross the River Alyn by footbridge," to stop and listen to its chatter, while the Juvenile refilled the billy-can, "and bear L. by footpath to Caergwrle. Behind the village rises Hope Mountain." How we startled, with our packs and staves, the good Welsh folk of the village of Hope, soberly plodding their way to the small chapel!

Onward and upward toward Nerquis Mountain, "ignoring crossroads, take a cart track on the L. When this makes a 'T' junction with another track look out for two footpaths opposite. Take the right-hand one. Follow this to the top of the mountain."

The top of the mountain is like a stretch of moor, covered with thick heather. Here and there are very bright green patches of new bilberries, where the old heather has been burned. New ferns uncurl their fronds in the moist places, and as we followed the narrow path, really a sheep track, plovers rose from practically beneath our feet, to flutter away in protest at our intrusion.

At last the hostel, a goodly journey over moor and mountain, by-path, and valley from Chester. This was the first hostel to be specially built for the Y. H. A. How soft and luxurious were its canvas-hammock-like beds to our grateful backs!

As this hostel is off the beaten track, the obliging Warden has a stock of canned goods, and will sell bread, eggs, milk, butter or whatever there may be, to appease the open-air appetites which gather about the camp fires.

* * *

Next morning, seated at our breakfast table, we met an official of an international tramping concern, whose object is "to serve the cause of peace by building up international friendships." Two small sons accompanied him, as they were being taught the lore and lure of the open road, preparatory to tramping the forests of Bohemia with their father. They had never met an American boy of their own age, and their wonderment was great that the Juvenile spoke a language they could understand, and could easily jump as high or as far.

Their father told us of Denmark's youth hostels, of his interesting experiences hiking through the Ardennes in Belgium, the Austrian Tyrol, Switzerland, Savoy, so that it was all we could do to restrain our eager feet from hurrying out of the hostel, leaving chores undone, to catch the next train to London and Dover, to leave immediately for the Continent.

* * *

Yet all around us was as lovely scenery as we could ever wish to see. The heather-clad hills, the tranquil valleys, the laughing rivulets meandering through luscious fields of green. Flocks of dainty Welsh lambs.

We went, avoiding roads when possible, keeping to field paths, and lanes, leaping streams whose banks were profusely fringed with the yellowest of king-cups, forget-me-nots of heavenly blue, and irises. Through tiny Llanarmon, and many villages thereafter, to finally end up, five, long, care-free happy days later, in the beautiful Vale of Llangollen, and to camp beside the River Dee.

After we had registered at the Hostel in Llangollen, which is a comfortable, commodious Victoria villa set in a lovely garden on the banks of the Llangollen Canal, the Juvenile, indulging in his usual penchant for exploring premises, ran into a young man from our own home town. It was his sabbatical year, and he had been touring the world, returning now to his school in Honolulu. What a happy reunion, and how delighted we were to give him the latest news of our own Pacific Coast!

* * *

Another pilgrim of the road, R. L. S., has written that he cannot tell whether he puts his knapsack on or takes it off, with more delight, and we three could write the same. It is with eager anticipation we look forward to slipping once again into the cotton sleeping sack; to awake in the early morning and wonder where we shall sleep next; to sniff the fragrant smoke of the camp fire; to rest in the fields, in the shadow of the hedge, and watch and listen to the skylark, soaring higher and higher, until nearly out of sight; and to welcome with grateful appreciation the sign "Y. H. A." which spells to us, a clean bed, plain fare, and goodly company. A. G. C.

Traveling Abroad at Home

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From a group in England which calls itself Cosmos, we learn that active study of international affairs as well as of the various fields of interest represented by sections and special pages, goes forward based upon material in the Monitor. The letter concludes with the paragraph below, with which we open our meeting.—Chairman.

* * *

We are fortunate here, since we are quite an international group possessing a Canadian, an Australian, Scotsman, Scotswoman, and other members of Great Britain. Further, one or two of us have lived in the Far East, Egypt, and Abyssinia, and many of us have traveled considerably in Europe. We find in our Monitor an ever-increasing source of knowledge of the different peoples of the world and of their customs and problems. We also find it a great help in showing us exactly what problems have to be faced and what questions answered. Furthermore, these meetings enlarge our vision. They teach us tolerance, poise, and stability; the necessary requisites of government; thus enabling us to play our parts as citizens of our own special Country and of the world. (Mr.) A. W. E.

* * *

From a second letter we quote another final paragraph.—Chairman.

* * *

New Jersey

We all know that without peace there can be no social, economic, scientific, or political progress. And the nations will love only as the individuals understand their brothers' needs and supply them. Let us awaken to the tremendous opportunity the Round Table offers. Here's to bigger and livelier discussions.

(Miss) L. A.

* * *

A long, interesting letter from one of our good Round Table friends (too long to print all at once, but you will get bits of it later) includes these paragraphs on learning about other countries through seeing foreign films.—Chairman.

* * *

California

I hold the International Theaters in special favor! Here one can enjoy films from the leading world capitols—actually get a peek into other countries, and hear their songs and language. Sub-titles in English make it possible for the English-speaking person to follow the action. Hollywood has done wonders in reproducing scenes of all countries with studio sets; but to actually "see" the real scenes is indeed thrilling.

Last summer I saw a Czech picture, "Janosik," based on the story of the early eighteenth-century legendary saviour of the oppressed people of Czechoslovakia. Through the medium of the film I beheld the rural beauty and grandeur of Czechoslovakia—the folk dances, songs, and costumes, the scenic towns of Terchov and Levoc (where Janosik and his band carried on their Robin-hood-like work), and the hide-out in the rugged Carpathian Mountains. No longer is Czechoslovakia a strange and foreign country to me. I feel that I am beginning to know and understand its people.

A few months ago I spent quite an international afternoon. I went to the theater with a Swedish friend, and we saw a Viennese film based on a French operetta—French songs sung in German, with the English sub-titles, of course. How all petty racial differences were melted away by the beauty of music and song. Can you see why I am so fond of the international theaters? Each country has so much of beauty and good, and through this medium is sharing them with others. (Miss) L. R.

* * *

England

Dear Chairman of the Round Table:

It is apparent that those who contribute to the Round Table realize the need for gaining a greater understanding of the people of other nations, but I wonder how many have sought to learn more of their neighbors in other countries by studying their art and music. All those who are able to visit public libraries and art galleries, to attend concerts and listen to music on the radio have wonderful opportunities of getting to know a nation in this way. (Miss) O. F.

* * *

Our Cheerio Round-Table guest book is adding quite a few signatures these days, as Round Tablers visiting Boston come in for a welcome. We wish to see you if you come, so don't be too busy or bashful!

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Mathematics Competition Winners Announced

The department of mathematics of the University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, has won first prize, $500, in the first annual William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition, according to an announcement from the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Mathematical Association of America. The second prize, $300, is awarded to the department of mathematics of the University of California, Berkeley; and the third prize of $200 to the department of mathematics at Columbia University, New York. In addition to these prizes to departments of mathematics with winning teams, a prize of $50 each is awarded to the five persons whose scores ranked highest in the six-hour examination. One of these five will receive a $1,000 year scholarship to Harvard University.

The examination was held on April 16, 1938, and 163 mathematics students from 67 colleges and universities in the United States and Canada took part. A qualified reader graded the examination books, complete anonymity being maintained throughout by the use of numbers instead of names for identification.

This Competition was designed to stimulate a healthful rivalry in the undergraduate work of mathematics departments in colleges and universities in the United States and Canada and is open only to undergraduates. The examination questions were taken from the fields of calculus, higher algebra, differential equations and geometry.

The Competition is made possible by the trustees of the William Lowell Putnam Intercollegiate Memorial Fund, left by Mrs. Putnam in memory of her husband, a member of the Harvard class of 1882. The Competition is sponsored by the Mathematical Association of America and is held annually.

Calling for Changes In Teacher Training

The liberal arts colleges must regain their leadership in education by re-establishing the principle that a school teacher must above all else have a sound general education. All this requires a complete change in the teacher training policies of many state departments of education and normal schools, a complete change in the attitude of many college faculties, a considerable change in the type of young man and woman electing school teaching as a career, and some change in what society at large expects a school teacher to be.

—Alan Valentine, president, University of Rochester.

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See Also Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools.

The Home Forum

Specifications As Desired

WE NEVER have bought a summer place. Sometimes I suspect that we never will. Our specifications are difficult to fill. So far as I know, the spot that we want has never been on the market.

It is a compound of remembered experiences. It has a view of Frenchman's Bay in Maine with Mt. Desert Island in the distance. It catches a glimpse of Dixville Notch in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. It has spread before it the full panorama of the Front Range in Colorado, with Pike's Peak towering above the rest. On clear days it should be possible to see to the Spanish Peaks in New Mexico, a hundred and more miles away.

On August evenings we have decided that it would be pleasant from our backyard to watch a line of canoes drawing up on the shore of Forked Lake in the Adirondacks after a day of paddling from the carry. So we have arranged it that way. For color, bits of the rocky Mediterranean shore between Nice and Marseilles would add to the landscape. But that, perhaps, might be a little too much to ask. And it might give rise to international complications.

We would have ample variety in the neighborhood. That is a prime requirement. Not too far away would be the beach near Edgartown on Martha's Vineyard, where the water is warm and the sea is quiet. If we were in a mood for surf, the long South Beach, just around the corner, always has breakers rolling in from the ocean. For late spring and early autumn, we might manage a bit of Elbow Beach in Bermuda. And for fresh water, what could serve better than Flanders Pond in Maine, where the sand is white and seven visitors besides ourselves are a throng.

All of our days would not be spent in swimming. Oh, no. There would be too much else to attract our attention. There would be mountain climbing. Tuckerman's Ravine would be just a step from our door and the Northern Peaks of the Presidential Range within tramping distance; so that, if we wished, we could spend a day above timberline and imagine ourselves in Labrador. Just across the prairie would be Cheyenne Mountain, and, if we wanted a longer trip, we could take the train to Cripple Creek and drop off anywhere along the route; for the conductors are accommodating and the train moves slowly. The line, so they say, has been discontinued; but we would see that it was put back in service before we signed the deed to our place.

* * *

WE WOULD HAVE horses at our call, in case we decided to ride out to the Garden of the Gods; or better still to canter across the prairie, scrambling down into the dry beds of arroyos and out again on sandy trails. But we would leave the horses at home on afternoons when we basked in the sun on the rocks at Schoodic Point, with nothing to do but listen to the lonely clanging of a bell buoy off Winter Harbor and the cries of gulls circling above a schooner as it slowly makes its way toward port.

There would be motor boats, preferably with fishermen from Grand Manan to run them. We could do it ourselves, but they are likable fellows, with no pretence about them and with an air of assurance that is comforting when the wind picks up and the boat pokes its nose in the rollers. But for sailboats we would turn to Bermuda, where they have a flair for that sort of thing. And besides, we like the cheerful colors of their sails.

Our house would have elastic proportions. When we felt disposed for company, it would be the size of a lodge with an open porch where we could dine in style with the sky for a canopy, looking down the steep slope of our hillside to the valley far beneath, where the distant tinkle of cowbells would furnish music for our meal. We learned that in Switzerland, but there is no harm in borrowing ideas. We have no designs on Swiss territory.

Or, if we felt like being alone, the house would be hardly more than a camp with an out-of-doors fireplace, where we could breakfast in the frosty morning air and relish it the more as the sun warmed our backs.

* * *

WE WOULD HAVE neighbors. But we would choose them ourselves. Among them would be the couple who stopped one night in Maine on their way from their home in Ontario for a round of golf at St. Andrews across the border in New Brunswick. Perhaps they would tell us again how they roamed from midnight to dawn in England on the trail of a nightingale. It was a lively yarn.

And we would like our ranger friend from the Adirondacks to be there with his quiet humor, his keen eye for the weather, and his abundance of woodlore. Perhaps he would get along well enough with our overnight acquaintance from Fox River, near the mouth of the St. Lawrence, who spent his summers in the traditional trade of shipping sun-dried cod to Italy. He, too, could relish a joke, even though it might be on himself. Though we never spoke to her, it might be pleasant to have in the neighborhood the woman that we saw painting her house in a Gaspé village. Undoubtedly it was finished soon after we left, but to us she is still engaged in the task.

These would do for a beginning. We would not want to fill the country too quickly. And there would be our friends of long standing, who would always be ready to drop in at a moment's notice. Yes, it would be a delightful place.

Impossible to achieve? Perhaps. But we have it already. It is open and prepared to welcome us whenever we are inclined to be there. It costs us nothing for upkeep. It is always just as we wish it. We can add to it at will. There is no depreciation. As summers come and go, we steadily add to its value. And we are depriving no one else of the pleasure of ownership. For anyone can design a similar place to meet his own specifications.

EDWIN F. MELVIN

Progress

THE town advances down the road and
swallows up in turn
Each curling shoot of dogwood and each
arabesque of fern;
It singes close the thickets
(The tenement of crickets),
And leaves no scent of columbine to guide a
beetle home,
Nor twisty paths of bracken made for meadow-
mice to roam.
It laps at all the streams,
Disturbs the minnows' dreams,
Destroys the friendly shelter of a lichen-
covered log,
And mutes the solemn basso of the auto-
cratic frog.

—JOYCE LOIS HOEFT, in "First the Blade." (Oakland, Calif.: Mills College, Publishers, 1938.)

Introduction to Baroque

THE stranger in Vienna strolling on his first day down the Graben, which he will, since that street is the centre of the city, is taken aback by the fantastic monument stuck up in the middle of that short, broad carriage-way which is more like a *place* than a street. It consists at first sight of a pedestal with reliefs, and over this an absurd confection in rather dingy marble of billowing clouds supporting cherubs. . . . Most strangers in Vienna never look any closer, unless with the air of a visitor to a zoo. But this, for us, is an important monument; it celebrates the first appearance of Fischer von Erlach in the streets of the city he was to transfigure. It is also an excellent introduction to baroque; a better one could not be found.

That is not to say that this Column of the Holy Trinity, or Plague Column, as it is usually called, is a supreme masterpiece of baroque; there is too much of the *tour de force* about it for absolute satisfaction: but it does display with extreme purity and straightforwardness, the true nature of the deep impulse behind the greatest baroque. There are no complicating factors. Burnacini, who designed it, was free to follow his fancy wherever it led; he was not faced with the problem of adapting his imagination to any utilitarian ends, such as the provision of habitable rooms, as in a palace. The only obstacle in the way of perfect realization of his ideas was the law of gravity, which tied him to the ground. Thus these ideas are found here expressed more completely and logically than in any church or palace; yet, without a proper appreciation of them, no baroque building can be seen for what it is.

The great barrier between most people and baroque is founded on an elementary misconception, on the belief that all the apparent fal-lals are in fact intended as fal-lals, or imposed ornamentation. A simple building is imagined, and to this simple fabric every device of fancy is *attached*, like nineteenth-century gimcrack. Nothing could be further from the truth, and a moment's open-minded contemplation of this column should give one an inkling of the truth, for here, where utilitarian considerations do not enter the picture, the "ornamentation" is no less than the whole, and the whole is the "ornamentation." This is not a simple column plastered with cherubs and clouds; it is, in obvious intention, a great block of stone transfigured.—From "Vienna," by EDWARD CRANKSHAW. (New York: Macmillan.)

Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"YOUNG WOMAN LEANING UPON HER LEFT HAND": *By Pierre August Renoir*

NO MODERN master has painted more abundantly nor with more sustained enthusiasm than Renoir. He painted dozens of canvases of people, flowers, street scenes, the countryside, as he observed them from day to day. The brush remained flowing, free, exuberant, leaving in its luminous path the softest and most enchanting imagery.

Looking at such portraits as this one, we wonder that so much depth and volume could be implied in such seemingly casual painting. Yet that was Renoir's great gift, to contrive volume through the play of light upon surfaces, to indicate shadows which are so tenuous, so melting that they are scarcely perceptible. What richness of effect he could gain through sheer genius! The women rarely have elaborate coiffures; they generally wear plain clothes with little ornament. There are no silks, or flounces, or added embellishments. The beauty is in the character, and in that method which is one of the supreme achievements of art of our epoch. No painter has been as ingenious as Renoir in converting the commonplace and hackneyed subject into something distinguished and inspiring. Gauguin, oddly enough, turned his back upon the material which Renoir welcomed and revealed in his magnificent way.

Gardenia Leaves

TO AN ivory masterpiece
your dark green beauty brings
the value indispensable
of secondary things.

JANNIS PARKER

The Wittiest Cleric in England

NEXT, through narrow leafy lanes to Combe Florey.

I do not know how this exquisite hamlet came by its exquisite name. Probably in its origin it had nothing to do with flowers; but to assume that it means what it seems to mean, a flowery vale, involves no hyperbole. It is a flowery vale. The road twists round two bends, and there, nestling amid the few cottages of an inconsiderable hamlet, you suddenly come upon the church and its rectory. And immediately you think of its famous rector—the man who made the name of Combe Florey familiar to thousands, who would never have heard of it if Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst had not in 1828 presented the incumbent of Foston in Yorkshire to a Prebendal Stall in Bristol Cathedral. Upon this appointment, the Rev. Sydney Smith exchanged the living of Foston for that of Combe Florey, gave up his connection with the *Edinburgh Review*, to settle down in this "very pretty place in a very beautiful country," where he at once made a library (still the chief feature of the rectory) by "throwing a pantry, a passage and a shoe-hole together," and lighting it with a large bay-window looking into a lovely garden.

It was more than a hundred years ago when the wittiest cleric in England first looked upon this scene, perhaps the fairest any window ever disclosed to him. It had not changed for centuries; it has not changed now. But knowing as we do his opinions of a cleric who from long residence upon his living becomes "a kind of holy vegetable," we are not surprised at the joy with which two years later he found himself translated to a Canonry of St. Paul's. Not Dr. Johnson or Charles Lamb was a more devoted lover of London than Sydney Smith. "I do all I can to love the country," but "you may depend upon it, all lives lived out of London are mistakes, more or less grievous—but mistakes." In the character of one who "long in hamlets pent," is at last aspiring the more vigorous air of the modern Babylon, he parodied *Paradise Lost*:

. . . each thing met conceives delight—
Or cab, or car, or evening muffin-bell,
Or lamps—each city-sight, each city-sound.

But he did not give up the living of Combe Florey. He remained an absentee from 1832 till his death in 1845. While he looked after the interests of St. Paul's, and preached in the cathedral and dined and coined epigrams at Holland House, he generally spent some months of the summer here. . . .

The memory of two ebullitions of Sydney Smith's humour is particularly treasured in West Somerset: the first his device for astonishing guests and casual visitors to Combe Florey, who saw the queerest pair of quadrupeds in the world looking over the palings of the rectory paddock—his two pet donkeys, Jack and Jill, whom he disguised as deer by fixing antlers to their heads; the second, the speech on Reform at Taunton in October, 1831, when the immortal apologue of Mrs. Partington and her mop was born. Everybody has read the description of that scene by Kinglake, who was there—Sydney Smith "suiting action to the word . . . trundling his imaginary mop and sweeping back the waves of the Atlantic with an air of resolute determination and an appearance of increasing temper," and the audience rising and cheering, tears of laughter trickling down every cheek.—From "The Green Hills of England," by R. A. J. WALLING. (New York: Morrow.)

Real Affluence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO BE in affluent circumstances is usually regarded as very desirable. To the imagination of many the word "affluence" has an appeal similar to that of the legend of a pot of gold to be found at the end of the rainbow. It lures with pictures of carefree enjoyment and deliverance from many ills. Yet the possessors of wealth often find that it entails responsibilities and anxieties which tend to bind rather than to make free. They also find that the purchasing power of money is not the "open sesame" to health and happiness.

There is a right sense of affluence, however, which is altogether desirable. Of especial significance is a definition of the word "affluent," namely, "flowing abundantly." It implies unceasing supply, and indicates the endless outpouring of good from the Father of all to His children. To the Philippians, Paul wrote (Philippians 4:19), "My God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus." Paul, though he earned his living as a tentmaker, was truly affluent, because he appropriated and distributed what the teachings of the Master revealed to him of the unfailing supply provided for spiritual man by the divine Father-Mother God.

Of Christ Jesus it is expressly stated in the Manual of The Mother Church by Mary Baker Eddy (Art. VIII, Sect. 3), "He who dated the Christian era is the Ensample in Christian Science." Therefore, in seeking the solution of any problem, students of this Science turn to the example of the Way-shower for guidance. It is clear that although Jesus did not possess material riches, no one ever enjoyed more affluence than did he. Biblical records show that he always had abundant supply at his command; and this supply did not weigh on him as accumulated personal possession; it was fluent. It flowed to him as needed, and through him to how many! Was the need food? Multitudes feasted in the wilderness. Was the need money? It was forthcoming from a fish's mouth. People constantly implored him for benefits; none who had faith in good were refused. Whatever the need, there supply abounded.

Mrs. Eddy elucidates the method of Jesus in a single sentence, to be found on page 54 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "With the affluence of Truth, he vanquished error." As his faithful follower she also vanquished the error which depends on materiality for supply, and proved in her own experience the correctness of this procedure. Her life was devoted to the search for Truth, and the enlightenment which she received, she continually gave to others. Through this affluence of Truth pouring into her consciousness, she was always supplied with everything needed for herself and for the furtherance of the Cause of Christian Science. She saw that in order to do the works similar to those of Jesus, as he expected them to do, his followers must approximate his understanding of God and of man's relation to Him. To aid in this, in her exposition of her discovery, she defines God, in part, as follows (*ibid.*, p. 587): "Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love." Like the facets of a diamond, these synonyms give forth beautiful gleams of light. In studying them, the student finds his concept of Deity much changed and greatly enlarged. He loses any belief he may have had in Deity as being influenced by motives similar to those which actuate mortals.

For instance, one who ponders divine Principle as a name for God soon ceases to implore his heavenly Father for specific material blessings and, instead, begins striving to conform his thinking to the nature of Principle, as divine Love. He realizes that Love cannot do otherwise than bless, and that his part is to become conscious of his unity with God, good, and so be fitted to receive the divine bestowals always at hand. He prays, as did Solomon, not for material things, but for wisdom and understanding. This is the affluence which all may claim.

Material sense at once cries out: What has this to do with practical, everyday needs? How can study of Truth supply material requirements? There is no mystery about Christian Science healing and the demonstration of supply. Because it transcends material sense it is not for that reason difficult to comprehend. Students of this Science are grateful that in proportion to their understanding of God they have it in their power to prove the operation of spiritual law brought to the attention of mankind by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They rejoice that by understanding God aright, obeying His gracious commands, excluding evil from their consciousness, filling their thoughts with good, "the affluence of Truth" flows into their lives and is externalized in abundant supply for their human needs. In the light of their recognition of God as Father-Mother, Jesus' beautiful parable of the prodigal son becomes newly significant and the words (Luke 15:31), "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine" become rich with spiritual meaning.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Lantern in the Storm

NIGHT was a swoop of black wings
That thundered down on me
And wild rain lashed the hill road
With not a house to see.
By flashes of the lightning
I set ahead a mark
To guide me, and as quickly
It ended in the dark.

Then up the road that vanished
Into the solid edge
Of night, a lantern glimmered
Along the tossing hedge,
And I saw coming toward me
A hunched, uncertain form
That moved but slowly, guarding
The lantern from the storm.

He was not going my way,
His way I did not know;
Storm tossed aside our greetings—
But in the lantern's glow
Was something shared a moment . . .
And suddenly I knew
A dream of mine must keep it,
Against some storm, for you!

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Wirklicher Reichtum

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

GUT situiert oder reich sein wird gewöhnlich als sehr wünschenswert angesehen. Das Wort „Reichtum" erregt die Phantasie vieler in ähnlicher Weise wie die Legende von dem Töpfchen voll Gold am Regenbogenende. Es lockt durch Bilder sorgenfreien Genießens und der Befreiung von vielen Übeln. Aber die Reichen finden oft, daß Reichtum Verantwortlichkeiten und Sorgen zur Folge hat, die eher binden als freimachen. Sie finden auch, daß die Kaufkraft des Geldes kein „Sesam, tu dich auf!" für Gesundheit und Glück ist.

Es gibt jedoch einen rechten Sinn des Reichtums, der völlig wünschenswert ist. Von besonderer Bedeutung ist die Erklärung des lateinischen Worts „affluent" für „reich", nämlich „reichlich fließend". Es bedeutet unaufhörliche Versorgung und deutet an, daß der Vater aller endlos Gutes über Seine Kinder ausgießt. Paulus schrieb in seinem Briefe an die Philipper (K. 4, 19): „Mein Gott aber fülle aus alle eure Notdurft nach seinem Reichtum in der Herrlichkeit in Christo Jesu". Obgleich Paulus seinen Lebensunterhalt als Zeltmacher verdiente, war er doch wahrhaft reich, weil er sich zu eigen machte und austeilte, was die Lehren des Meisters ihm von der nie versiegenden Versorgung offenbarten, die der göttliche Vater-Mutter-Gott für den geistigen Menschen vorgesehen hat.

Im Handbuch Der Mutterkirche von Mary Baker Eddy (Art. VIII, Abschn. 3) heißt es von Christus Jesus ausdrücklich: „Er, mit dem die christliche Zeitrechnung beginnt, ist das beispiel in der Christlichen Wissenschaft". Daher suchen Schüler dieser Wissenschaft im Vorbild des Wegweisers Führung, wenn sie ein Problem zu lösen suchen. Es ist klar, daß sich niemand je größeren Überflusses erfreute als Jesus, obgleich er keine materiellen Reichtümer besaß. Die Bibelberichte zeigen, daß ihm stets reiche Versorgung zu Gebote stand, und diese Versorgung beschwerte ihn nicht wie angehäufter persönlicher Besitz; sie war flüssig. Sie floß zu ihm nach Bedarf, und durch ihn zu vielen anderen! So mangelte es nicht an Nahrung, als er das Volk in der Wüste speiste. Als er Geld brauchte, kam es aus des Fisches Maul. Die Leute baten ihn unaufhörlich um Wohltaten; niemand, der an das Gute glaubte, wurde abgewiesen. Was auch immer das Bedürfnis sein mochte, es war in Fülle dafür gesorgt.

Mrs. Eddy erläutert das Verfahren Jesu in einem einzigen Satz auf Seite 54 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Mit dem Reichtum der Wahrheit besiegte er den Irrtum". Als seine treue Nachfolgerin besiegte auch sie den Irrtum, der Versorgung von der Materialität erwartet, und bewies in ihrer eigenen Erfahrung die Richtigkeit dieses Vorgehens. Ihr Leben war dem Suchen nach der Wahrheit gewidmet, und die Erleuchtung, die sie empfing, gab sie stets anderen. Durch diesen in ihr Bewußtsein strömenden Reichtum der Wahrheit wurde sie immer mit allem versorgt, was sie für sich und zur Förderung der Sache der Christlichen Wissenschaft brauchte. Sie sah, daß Jesu Nachfolger seinem Verständnis von Gott und von des Menschen Beziehung zu Ihm näherkommen müssen, um, wie er von ihnen erwartete, Werke zu tun, die den seinen ähnlich sind. Um hierbei zu helfen, erklärt sie Gott in ihrer Darlegung ihrer Entdeckung (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 587) u. a. als „Prinzip; Gemüt; Seele; Geist; Leben; Wahrheit; Liebe". Wie die Schleifflächen eines Diamanten senden diese sinnverwandten Ausdrücke herrliche Lichtstrahlen aus. Wer sie erwägt, findet seinen Begriff von der Gottheit wesentlich geändert und beträchtlich erweitert. Er verliert allen Glauben, daß die Gottheit von Beweggründen beeinflußt werde, die denen ähnlich sind, von denen die Sterblichen angetrieben werden.

Wer z. B. über göttliches Prinzip als anderen Namen für Gott nachdenkt, sieht seinen himmlischen Vater bald nicht mehr um besondere materielle Segnungen an, sondern beginnt sich zu bemühen, sein Denken mit dem Wesen des Prinzips als der göttlichen Liebe in Übereinstimmung zu bringen. Er erkennt, daß die Liebe nur segnen kann, und daß er sich seines Einsseins mit Gott, dem Guten, bewußt werden muß, um die stets gegenwärtigen göttlichen Verleihungen empfangen zu können. Wie Salomo betet er nicht um materielle Dinge, sondern um Weisheit und Verständnis. Diesen Reichtum können alle beanspruchen.

Der materielle Sinn wendet sofort ein: Was hat das mit praktischen, alltäglichen Bedürfnissen zu tun? Wie kann das Nachdenken über die Wahrheit materielle Erfordernisse befriedigen? Christlich-wissenschaftliches Heilen und Beweisen der Versorgung ist nichts Geheimnisvolles. Daß es den materiellen Sinn übersteigt, ist kein Grund dafür, daß es schwierig zu verstehen sei. Die Schüler dieser Wissenschaft sind dankbar, daß sie im Maße ihres Gottesverständnisses das Wirken des geistigen Gesetzes beweisen können, worauf die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft die Menschheit aufmerksam gemacht hat. Sie freuen sich, daß durch rechtes Verständnis Gottes, durch Gehorsam gegen Seine gütigen Gebote, durch Ausschließung des Bösen aus ihrem Bewußtsein und dadurch, daß sie ihre Gedanken mit Gutem füllen, „der Reichtum der Wahrheit" in ihr Leben strömt und in reichlicher Befriedigung ihrer menschlichen Bedürfnisse kund wird. Im Lichte ihrer Erkenntnis Gottes als Vater-Mutter wird Jesu schönes Gleichnis vom verlorenen Sohn aufs neue bedeutungsvoll, und die Worte (Luk. 15, 31): „Mein Sohn, du bist allezeit bei mir, und alles, was mein ist, dast ist dein", bekommen eine tiefe geistige Bedeutung.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1938

Shoe Business At Crossroads As to Future

Recession Cuts Output Drastically Since Boom Days of 1937

Hopeful Signs

New England Keeps Position as Leader and Notes Only Small Drop in Sales

The Boston Shoe Fair finds the shoe business at the crossroads. It is quite a different picture from a year ago. In 1937 shoe factories were operating wide open. Production records were being broken month after month. Prices were not the dominant question. Delivery was the question of the day. Today the questions are: Are prices going lower? Have inventories been cleaned up enough to stock up with new lines? Does labor strife threaten when orders begin to flow?

However, there are supposedly some very hopeful signs. The recession is now here. It isn't, at least, being anticipated. Liquidation of inventories is going on. And leather prices appear to have struck bottom.

Shoe production during April almost touched 33,000,000 pairs. That is over 10 per cent drop from the preceding month and an 18 per cent drop from the production figures for April a year ago. But it must be remembered that last year was a record-breaking year. And any comparisons are therefore apt to be distorted. The peak of production was reached over a year ago, in March, 1937, when over 46,000,000 pairs of shoes were turned out. By the opening of this year, however, that figure had dropped 50 per cent. Now it is climbing back, although still far from the peak figure.

The picture of the shoe industry is sweetened somewhat, at least for the New England states, by the report that production in this section has only fallen off 2 per cent from that of a year ago. In Maine there has even been a sharp increase in production; but this is due primarily to the small amount of business done last year at this time when the industry in that State was tied up by strikes. But there is no evidence that New England is losing its place as the leading shoe center of the country; and Massachusetts is still leading the region with almost 7,000,000 pairs turned out in April, this year.

Shoes Wear Mudguards; Heels Cut or Altered, Boston Shoe Fair Shows

(Continued from Page 1)

old stand-bys. But a new type of "wedgees" has appeared. "Wedgees"—if you didn't know it—are those shoes with big, broad heels extending forward and meeting the sole under the ball of the foot. In this new "wedgee" only the upper part of the heel is carried forward to the sole, and even this becomes thinner as the sole is approached. This shoe is sometimes referred to as the "Dutch Boy" style, for it resembles somewhat the old-time wooden shoes worn in Holland.

Then there is the "Mudguard" shoe. It is just what its name implies. The suede upper of the shoe is protected by an overlay of leather extending about three quarters of an inch above the sole. Variations of this, depending upon how far back the overlay extends, are referred to as the "Three-Quarter Mudguard" and the "Half Mudguard." The name of this shoe is a sure giveaway. The overlying leather protects the suede uppers of the shoe, even from the rubbing of rubbers.

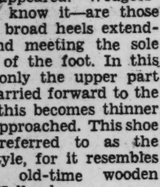
Of course there are all varieties and colors of shoes. There are heavy types and light ones. There are suede, kid, patent and calf leather shoes. And there are such descriptive colorings as Golden Havana, Chateau Wine, Marine Blue, Polished Acorn, and Burnished Chestnut.

And now, what about men's shoes? Well, heavier and "doggier" shoes, with round toes—or even square ones—are increasing in popularity. But men's shoes are predominantly conservative. Women go in for color and fancy work, but most men buy the same kind of shoes year in, year out.

Shoe style pictures and fair notes: Page 13.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and cooler weather tonight and Wednesday, with showers probably ending early Wednesday morning; moderate southwest to west winds.

Maine: Showers tonight and Wednesday partly cloudy, cooler in the west and central portions, probably showers in the extreme east portions.

New Hampshire: Showers tonight followed by partly cloudy, Wednesday cooler.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy with showers tonight and probably in the east portion. Wednesday morning cooler.

Rhode Island: Showers tonight and possibly Wednesday morning; cooler Wednesday and in the interior tonight.

Vermont: Showers early tonight followed by mostly cloudy; cooler Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest shifting to westerly winds, showers and probably thunder squalls tonight and Wednesday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	62	Minneapolis	50	46
Bermuda	74	70	New Orleans	78	74
Chicago	60	58	New York	68	64
Denver	54	52	Norfolk	76	66
Helena	42	42	Philadelphia	72	66
Kansas City	58	58	St. Louis	66	64
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	72	68	Washington	74	68

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 7.
B—Maximum, June 6.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:10 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 8:41 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:48 p. m.

Judge Lummus Strikes At Liquor Law Operation

In Boston Today

ABC Declared Too Powerful

Judge Henry T. Lummus, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, today criticized the present method of administering liquor sales legislation in Massachusetts, and declared that the Alcohol Beverage Control Commission has too much power. He recommendel legislation to curb the situation. The judicial criticism came during a case in which Judge Lummus was forced against his desire to sustain the action of the ABC Commission against the Lynn Licensing Board.

The Lynn Board had revoked the license of the Dutchman's Grill, Inc.,

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Zion Library Has Bible Exhibit

A Bible exhibit to commemorate the anniversary of the fourth centenary of the "Reformation and the English Bible" is being held at the Zion Research Library, 120 Seaver Street, Brookline. The year 1938 has been chosen by the Commemoration Committee of England as it was in 1538 that the Injunctions were issued ordering the placing of a "Bible of the largest volume in English" in every church in England.

In 1535 the first complete Bible was printed in English. In 1537 the English Bible was licensed by the King and in 1538 it was ordered placed in the churches. Small groups of people gathered by the lectern to listen to the reading of the Bible by one of their number. How much it must have meant to them is shown by the fact that a year or so later Bible reading by the laity was prohibited in the churches at service time as the noise disturbed the worshipers.

The Zion Reesarch Library has on exhibit a large collection of Bibles and Reformation writings. The exhibition will continue during the summer months from 1:30 to 4:30 daily. The Library is not open on Sundays.

Pet Show Enrolls About 1,000 Youths

About 1,000 youths and children are expected to compete in the annual WPA pet show sponsored by the Boston Park Department to be held Saturday morning, on Boston Common.

Only two requirements are necessary to enter the show: (1), exhibitors must be under 16 years of age and (2), no pet having won prizes in other shows will be allowed to enter.

Almost every type of pet is suitable for entry for the Park Department announces the following entry list: large dogs, mongrels or mutts, small dogs and puppies under eight months of any breed, pedigreed dogs of all breeds, kittens of all breeds and also "feathered friends." In addition there will be a class for novelties: goats, ducks, hens turtles, canaries, parrots and even foxes.

Playground instructors of the WPA will direct the events and prizes in each class will be awarded by Chairman William B. Long of the Park Commission. The S. P. C. A. will assist the Park Department in arranging for the show.

Children wishing to enter may do so at their local playgrounds or with Recreation Director William M. Mullen at 440 Park Drive, telephone KENmore 2710.

629 in 700,000 Cars Stickerless

Only 629 cars out of the total registration of 700,000 in Massachusetts failed to get their May inspection stickers, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin announced today.

The Registrar pronounced this drive "by far the most successful of any of the 11 drives so far."

Mr. Goodwin said that some of the 629 have their registrations suspended for three days, while others will be required to take their cars to branch offices of the registry for complete checkups.

Mercury Hops Up to 82 Degrees

The temperature in Boston rose rapidly today until it reached 82.4 degrees at 11:45 a. m., and then fell off by more than two degrees in an hour as the result of a cool breeze sweeping in from the sea.

The peak temperature made today the second hottest of the year, however, exceeding the 81 degrees set 11 days ago, which held second place for more than a week.

After dropping to 79 by 1 p. m. today, the mercury began to climb again as the cumulative effect of the summer sun increased. At 2 o'clock it reached 82 again and was going up, but officials at the Weather Bureau doubted the record for the day would be broken.

The hottest June 7 on record occurred in 1925, when a temperature of 92 was recorded. The hottest day this year was April 28, when the mercury rose to 89.

Two Trawlers Are Grounded

Two trawlers are ashore today, awaiting the evening tide for an attempt to float again. The New Bedford is on Black Rocks in Buzzards Bay with the picket boat from the Cuttyhunk Coast Guard Station standing by, and the patrol boat Thetis on the way, according to the Boston Coast Guard headquarters. The Brookline is stuck on a mud bank just off the Chelsea shore line.

The Brookline had just left the marine railway at the Boston Dry Dock Company's Chelsea plant at 10 a. m. today when it swung around on to the mud bank and stuck fast. It is expected that it will be easy to float the vessel on tonight's 9.7-foot tide, since it ground more than two hours after this morning's 8.9-foot high point.

Details of the grounding of the New Bedford have not yet reached Boston.

Kelly Demands Walsh-Ely Stand

United States Senator David I. Walsh and former Gov. Joseph B. Ely must state publicly their positions in the coming Democratic primary, Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly demanded today.

The Lieutenant Governor, who has announced he is a candidate for Governor, declared he made the demand because of newspaper reports they would support Gov. Charles F. Hurley for re-election.

As yet, neither Senator Walsh nor Mr. Ely has stated openly whom he will support. Governor Hurley said today that he has discussed politics with both—with the Senator the other night, and with Mr. Ely yesterday.

Wage Accord at $8.25 a Day Sets Vermont Quarries Going

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 7—Business in the Barre granite belt breathed a sigh of relief as quarrying and manufacturing were resumed this week after a three-weeks "industrial holiday." The back to work movement came after a compromise agreement was reached between manufacturers and district branches of the Granite Cutters' International Association, which was equally agreeable to the International Council at Quincy, Mass. The three-week "holiday" was unmarked by any scenes of violence and was without use of police power. As final negotiations seemed to be near, an open shop plant in Montpelier, the Capital Granite Company, recalled men to work last Tuesday morning. Within two hours, more than 100 peaceful picketers had gathered. The manager of the plant, Donald Staples, after a conference with union officials agreed to close down his plant again, at noon, and the pickets dispersed without disorder.

The new arrangement will run from May 15, 1938, to May 1, 1941, and calls for an eight-hour, five-day week, one dollar per hour minimum to be guaranteed during the life of the agreement. It was further agreed:

"That wages shall be $8.25 a day, beginning July 1, 1938, and extending to Jan. 1, 1939. From Jan. 1, 1939, to May 15, 1940, wages shall be $8.50.

"That wage negotiations may be opened in the year 1940 from Feb. 15 to April 15, or before. Any change in the wage scale shall become effective 90 days after negotiations are opened, but in no case to take effect prior to May 15, 1940. It is understood that if no agreement is reached by May 15, 1940, the workers may have the right to cease work.

"That all union manufacturers who employ one man or more are to pay for the unemployment insurance of their employees.

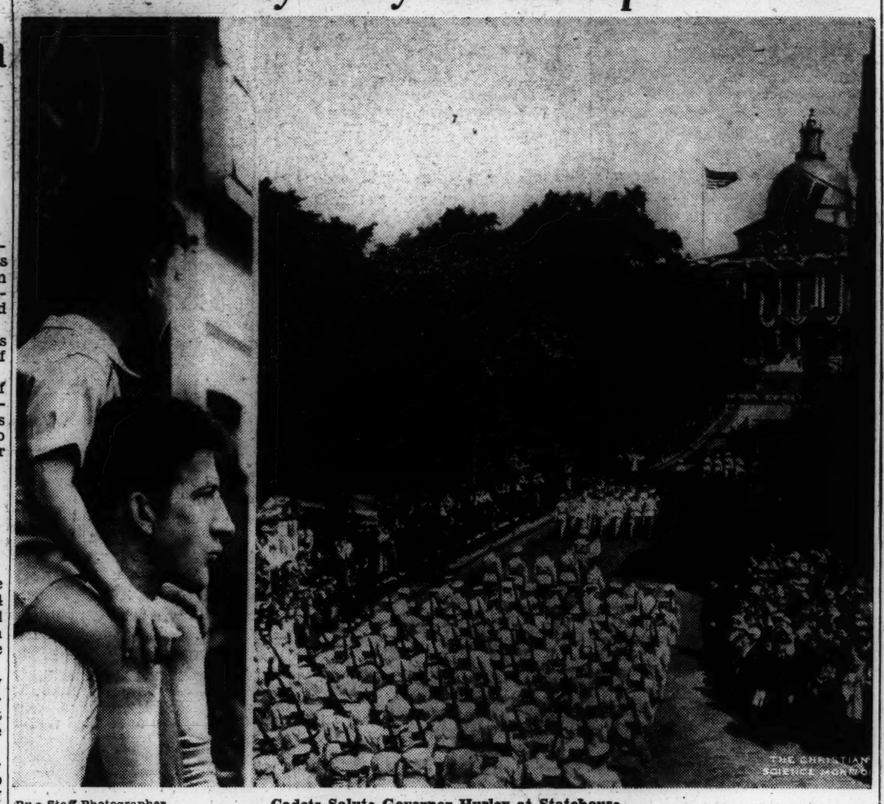
"That Section 20 (arbitration clause) be removed from the master agreement."

It is expected that, as in the past, all open-shop manufacturers will abide by the wage scale as fixed; and provisions have been made for the checking of all pay rolls through the Barre granite clearing house.

Rising costs of maintaining Ver-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

The Schoolboy Army Marches Up Park Street



By a Staff Photographer

Cadets Salute Governor Hurley at Statehouse

The Governor's Reviewing Stand in Front of the Capitol Is in Upper Right Background of Picture. At Left a Boy Is Perched High on Dad's Shoulders to Get a Good View of the "Soldiers"

Boston Schools Put 17,000 Cadets In Annual Parade

Under the cloudless skies of a perfect June day, approximately 17,000 Boston School Cadets, with feet rising and falling in unison to the martial blare of more than two score bands and bugle corps, went swinging through the City streets today in their annual parade.

Throughout the entire length of the parade, which wound from English High School in the South End past the Statehouse to Copley Square, thousands of relatives and friends of the marching boys lined the route and applauded each regiment as it swept past.

Rifle on shoulder, eyes straight ahead, each boy strode along in an effort to bring the prize of "best regiment in the parade" to his school. Polished buttons sparkled in the bright sunlight, shoes showed results of the brush.

Although showers were forecast, not a drop fell to mar one of the most perfect days the Cadets have had in years.

Col. Richard M. Thurston, of Hyde Park High School, led the parade as it proceeded through Park Square to Boylston Street to Tremont Street, where the first of the reviewing stands was placed. There Mayor Maurice J. Tobin received "eyes right" and the smart salutes of the officers.

Up Park Street to the State House the boys marched. At the head of Beacon Hill were Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Lt. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, and members of the Governor's military staff.

Down Beacon Street past the Common, where the cadets saluted Superintendent of Schools, Arthur L. Gould, to Arlington, Marlboro, and Dartmouth Streets and into Copley Square went the parade. In the Square the Cadets stepped along even more briskly as they passed in review before military instructors, and division and brigade commanders.

All along the route judges were stationed to pick out both the outstanding regiment and the most tuneful band. Cadets were judged on carriage, alignment, appearance, and discipline.

Police Badge Lost 32 Years Is Found

By the Associated Press

Hillsboro, N. H., June 7

Thanks to the WPA, former Police Chief Scott West, now of Boston, will get back the badge he lost here 32 years ago.

Project worker Frank Langlois unearthed it while digging in a Hillsboro field last week. Chief Frank D. Paige mailed the shield special delivery to Mr. West, obeying a 32-year-old promise to return it if ever he should find it.

WPA Picketing Planned at State Office in Boston

A picket line to protest wage cuts said to be coming in the WPA on July 1 is scheduled to be thrown around State WPA headquarters, 600 Washington Street, late this afternoon.

The picket line, which according to advance reports may reach a total of 200 persons, will concentrate on the two entrances to the building on Washington and Essex Streets, and will be composed of WPA workers in the various unions now connected with the relief agency.

These unions include the Workers' Alliance of Massachusetts, Federation of Architects and Engineers, National Maritime Union, Negro Congress, a shoeworkers' union, and other locals. All except the first, which is independent, are C. I. O. affiliates.

According to Daniel Goodhue, President of the Workers' Alliance and leader of the protest, the action is directed against the proposal to set $952 as the total yearly cost for WPA workers of all classes. This sum must be used not only for salary, but for any materials used by that person on his project.

The proposed reductions will not affect workers on labor projects, or other unskilled and intermediate workers who receive lower wages.

Larger Port Board Bill Nearer Law In Massachusetts

The Senate ordered to a third reading today the bill which calls for increasing the Boston Port Authority from five to seven members, with one member representing Labor. By this bill the Port Authority would have up to $100,000 a year at its disposal to the extent that appropriations are available, half provided by the State and half by the City of Boston.

Up to now the Port Authority has averaged $35,000 a year, received from the City of Boston.

The measure is one of two major bills on the Port of Boston considered by the Legislature this year and expected to promote this port's expansion and progress. The other measure, which has been adopted by both houses and is practically ready for the Governor's signature, is a bill establishing a Division of Waterways in the Department of Public Works, with authority to take over private property at a nominal sum and reconstruct old piers or build new ones. The piers then will be leased back to the private owners at a rental sufficient to pay for the cost of construction over a period of 40 years.

Today's bill has been passed to be engrossed by the House.

During debate it was made known that another change is suggested. Senator Thomas M. Grant (D) of Boston said that he will move tomorrow that the Mayor of the City of Boston be allowed to appoint four of the members of the Port Authority and the Governor three. The present draft reverses this ratio.

Senator Cotton Opposed

Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, Mass., opposed the increase in personnel. He said the Governor could name a member of

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Wage Pacts Made For Two N. E. Mills

Maintenance of wage rates prevailing during the past year is provided in two additional labor contracts renewed for another year between the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. and New England mills.

The contracts, announced today by the Boston Office of the T. W. O. C., are with the Roxbury Carpet Company, Saxonville, Mass., with 500 employees, and the National Silk Spinning Company, New Bedford, Mass. The former agreement provides that no changes may be made in wage rates, work loads or method of operation without consulting the union.

Vacation Industry, New Factories Aid N. E. to Fight Slump

$10,000,000 Spent in New Plant Construction in Massachusetts Shows Brighter Side of the Industrial Picture

Area's Vacation Charms Are Publicized In Joint Invitation From Six Governors

Improvement in Manufacturing Activities in Woonsocket Reported With Some Plants Operating on Near Capacity Basis

The brighter side of the industrial picture drew attention away from graphs and charts of declining business in reports from Boston and Woonsocket, R. I., today.

In Boston, announcement was made by Massachusetts industrialists that $10,000,000 of new plant additions had just been completed, demonstrating the owners' confidence that better times are coming soon. With this news ringing across six New England States, their Governors jointly opened the annual vacation season with an invitation to the rest of the country to make this historic section their playground this summer.

In Woonsocket, improvement in manufacturing activity already was noted, with some plants operating up to 100 per cent of capacity on a single-shift basis, and with one firm actually operating two shifts for the first time in months.

Rhode Island Outlines United Campaign To Attract New Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 7—As Director of Labor Thomas F. McMahon prepares for conferences with civic and industrial leaders to complete a program to attract new industries into Rhode Island, a marked improvement in conditions in the Blackstone Valley is being reported by business interests here.

However, other centers of the State anticipate a "quiet summer" in the textile mills.

Officials of the Bell Company report that from a 20 per cent capacity operation the second week in May, the plant is now operating on a 90 per cent basis of two shifts. The Bradford spinning plant of the company expects to go on a 100 per cent basis before the end of the month.

Other Improvements

At the Guerin Mills, Inc., reports are "that things are better than they were." The plant, one of the largest in the city, is now operating on a 40 per cent capacity basis, compared with 10 per cent a few weeks ago. Officials expect the plant will operate on the same basis during the summer, with an increase in business in the fall.

At the office of the French Worsted Mills, it was learned this company was operating almost on a 50 per cent basis, and so decrease in the working force was anticipated.

In near-by Pawtucket and Central Falls, Walter H. Pilcher, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, found that there were a few "bright spots," but many of the major industries were slowed down.

New Industries Planned

Efforts of the Chamber of Commerce have been responsible for several new industries which have offset, in many instances, the curtailment of production in textile mills. These new plants, several of which are making airplane materials and munitions, are reported to be doing exceptionally well.

The Chamber spokesman also stated that one or two new companies would locate in Pawtucket within a short time and thus aid in relieving the unemployment emergency.

New Factory Buildings Assist New England In Combating Depression

Meeting the depression cheerfully and courageously, New Englanders turned today from the job of completing $10,000,000 of new factories to what they expect will be a prosperous vacation season.

The achievement upon which they looked with pride was the completion of large plant additions in East Springfield, Everett, Pittsfield, Mass., and elsewhere, and the work to which they looked forward was playing host to visitors from the rest of the country.

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts listed the factory construction work and hailed it as "striking proof of the faith manufacturing interests have in this State and its industrial future."

Vacation Invitation

The New England Council made public a joint invitation from the six New England Governors to those from other States to ride, drive or fly into this historic area of shore and mountain playgrounds during the summer.

"Once you cross New England's threshold," said the Governors, "you will find a new and delightful way of life in which the amenities of today are happily blended with the mellow traditions of 300 years.

"Serene old cities, quiet elm-shaded villages, rocky coasts, sandy beaches, friendly wooded mountains, crystal lakes and streams—everywhere you will be greeted by New England's warm hospitality."

The Governor's invitation was included in a new 36-page pictorial booklet. "New England for Your Vacation," published by the New England Council from its offices in the Statler Building, Boston.

In announcing the new booklet, Col. William A. Barron, chairman of the Council's recreational development committee, urged residents of the six States to aid in making summer visitors feel welcome and at ease.

"Let us make sure," he asked, "that we show our summer visitors a New England superior in charm, beauty and friendship to any that they have ever heard of or imagined."

New Factories Listed

In listing the new plant expansions in the Bay State, the Associated Industries stated:

"Massachusetts has been chosen as the site for new plant expansions, due first to recognition that this State provides plenty of available skilled labor at a reasonable price close to the consumer markets, and because manufacturers today recognize the fact that it is cheaper to manufacture many products close to the consumer rather than at the source of raw material."

Among the concerns engaged in substantial construction programs at present, the Association listed the following:

Company—	Investment
Westinghouse Elec & Mfg. Co., East Springfield	$2,000,000
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., South Boston	500,000
General Electric Co., Pittsfield	1,000,000
Norton Company, Worcester	263,000
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Leominster	200,000
United Shoe Mach. Co., Beverly	300,000
Lever Brothers Co., Cambridge	500,000
Standard Oil of N. J., Everett	2,500,000
Cranberry Canners, Inc., South Hanson	20,000

Extra-Curricular Activities Found Increasing at Harvard

The Week at Harvard

A recent student poll has disclosed clearly that Harvard's $10,000,000 House plan is successfully solving one of the most pressing problems which can confront a large university—namely, how to engage the great mass of students in activities other than studies.

An elaborate questionnaire on extracurricular interest, prepared by the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily, was filled out by 932 upperclassmen. Of these, 800 reported participation in all kinds of outside activities. House affairs claimed the attention of more than 650 of them, although some of this number also participate on college varsity teams and clubs.

The extraordinarily large percentage of students taking part in activities is a new and recent trend in Harvard undergraduate life, which was formerly noted for its standoffishness, and has come with the House organization, now about eight years old, the student editors indicated in commenting on the results of their poll.

The main contribution of the Houses, they pointed out, has been to provide "opportunities for those who do not want to take much time from their work." In the House organization there are now seven upperclass dormitory units, each with about 250 men, not counting the "eighth House," Dudley Hall, a center for commuting students.

Most of the units include an annual play or two in their programs. They also have various musical organizations, debating clubs, art and photographic salons, and even an occasional mimeographed unit newspaper. Official records show that 120 teams competed last year in House sports, and that over half the men eligible took part in this form of competition. Most popular House sports are squash racquets, football, rowing, baseball, and tennis, in that order.

Most of the students reported that they took part in sports or other organizations simply out of interest and enjoyment. Less than 10 per cent had any idea that the work would help in obtaining jobs after graduation. Five per cent participated, they confessed, for the sake of having something besides their names printed in the Senior Album. Seven hundred men believed their

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Elmira the 'Monk' Meets Clarence

Simian Society Item: Elmira, the eight-ounce ringtail Abyssinian monkey mascot of the S. S. Exeter for the past two years, will have company aboard from now on. When the American Export Line steamer arrived from Mediterranean ports this morning, her owner, F. H. Ricker, purser of the ship and author of several sea stories, introduced her to a new acquisition, a South American ringtail, weighing five ounces and bearing the name of Clarence.

Elmira has become very popular with passengers on the Exeter—so popular that she even receives fan mail and gifts of money. Her worldly wealth now totals $14.

The Exeter had 72 passengers aboard and 13 of them landed at Boston, the rest proceeding to New York. Among them was Peter C. Wright, who with his father officially represents the official tourist bureaus of Egypt and Czechoslovakia in the United States.

In Rome, with his wife, at the time of Hitler's visit to the city, Mr. Wright declared that in his opinion "if the meeting between Hitler and Mussolini had not been arranged before the annexation of Austria, there would have been no meeting."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—

Triumphal March from "Aida"..Verdi
Overture, "The Roman Carnival," Berlioz
"Molly on the Shore".....Grainger
"Dance Macabre," Symphonic Poem, Saint-Saëns
The I. B. M. Symphony .....Giannini
Largo from "Xerxes"..... Handel
Invitation to the Dance.Weber-Berlioz
"Cagliostro," Waltzes .....Strauss
La Comparsa (Cuban Carnival Procession) .....Lecuona-Gould
"Pomp and Circumstance," March, Elgar

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—

"The Star-Wagon," featuring Burgess Meredith and Lillian Gish. Presented by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—

"Kentucky Moonshine," with the Ritz Brothers. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50 6:50, 9:55. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Farewell to Arms." Scollay 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Tremont—

Claudette Colbert in "Imitation of Life." Also "52nd Street," with Ian Hunter and Pat Patterson. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—

"Glimpses of Austria," "Tennis Tactics," "Ted Husing Swim-Sport," latest news-reel and other shorts.

Radio Programs—Page 12

Metropolitan—

"Adventures of Robin Hood," starring Errol Flynn. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," featuring Fred McHugh and Ann Sheridan. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:35.

Fine Arts—

"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Hub—

Boris Karloff, Mae Clarke, John Boles and Colin Clive in "Frankenstein" 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:10. Also Carole Lombard in "Love Before Breakfast." 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Repertory and Medford Square—

Irene Dunne and Melvyn Douglas in "Theodora Goes Wild." Also "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," with Gladys Georg Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—

"Mayerling," featuring Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux. 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "Four Men and a Prayer," with Loretta Young and Richard Greene. 3:35, 6:45, 9:59

Brookline Village Theater—

"Girl of the Golden West," 2:20, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Love, Honor and Behave," with Barbara O'Neil, John Litel and Dick Foran, 4:20, 7:50.

Keith Memorial—

"Vivacious Lady," starring Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 10:41 a. m., 1:30, 4:19, 7:08, 10. Also "Blind Alibi," with Richard Dix. 9:30 a. m., 12:19, 3:08, 5:57, 8:46.

Boston—

Peter Lorre in "Mr. Motto's Gamble." 9:54, 1, 4:06, 7:12, 10:18. Also "Swing Your Lady," with Humphrey Bogart and Frank McHugh. 11:18 a. m., 2:24, 5:30, 8:36.

Uptown—

"Joy of Living," with Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "Battle of Broadway," featuring Victor McLaglen, Brian Donlevy, and Louise Hovick. 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Strand—

"Rosalie," featuring Eleanor Powell and Nelson Eddy. Also "That's My Story," with Claudia Morgan and William Lundigan. Tomorrow: "Stage Door," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. Also "Black Doll," with Donald Woods and Nan Grey.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—

Bette Davis in Jezebel." Also "Billy Rose's Revenue," and latest March of Time. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Exeter—

Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Girl of the Golden West." 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Walt Disney's Revue," 2, 4:50, 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—

Warner Baxter, Freddie Bartholomew and Arleen Whelan in "Kidnapped." Fenway: 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 10 a. m., 7, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "A Trip to Paris," with The Jones Family. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25

University—

Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. in "Joy of Living." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "The Baroness and the Butler," with William Powell and Annabella. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow "The Lost Horizon," with Ronald Colman. Also "Walt Disney's Academy Award Revue.

State and Orpheum—

"Yellow Jack," co-starring Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce, Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 4:10, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Hold That Kiss," with Maureen O'Sullivan, Dennis O'Keefe and Mickey Rooney. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8:55.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays. News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Other Events

Lincoln House—

"Bury the Dead," by Irwin Shaw, presented by the Lincoln House Players. Tonight's performance sponsored by the Greater Boston Youth Peace Counsel, 60 Emerald Street. 8:30.

Music

Longy School of Music—

Annual closing concert at Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge. Admission by card only. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—

Miss Maginnis will present a guidance lecture on Japanese Prints. 11 a. m.

Congress Drives For Adjournment; Major Bills Wait

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Administration leaders drove for adjournment by Friday night with four major legislative proposals vitally affecting New England awaiting final Congressional action.

Most important of the pending legislation from New England's viewpoint was the wage-hour bill, already passed by both Senate and House, on which representatives of both branches were attempting to reach an agreement.

The principal differences blocking a conference agreement on the measure were wage differentials and selection of an agency to administer the proposed law.

Senator David I. Walsh, (D. of Massachusetts), a member of the Conference Committee, proposed a compromise on the minimum wage provisions of the bill. Unalterably opposed to wage differentials between various sections in the same industry, Senator Walsh suggests starting with a 25-cent minimum hourly wage and reaching the goal of a 40-cent minimum in five years.

The House bill would enforce the 40-cent minimum in three years, but the Senate measure would permit an administrative agency to set up wage differentials.

Elimination of differentials has been supported by New Englanders of both parties in an effort to stem migration of their industries to the South, while southern Congressmen have opposed a standard minimum.

English Teachers to Meet

Teachers of English who will attend the National Education Association convention in New York City the week of June 27 are invited to take part in the conferences on English which the National Council of Teachers of English will hold the first three afternoons of the week, according to Marquis Shattuck, Council president, and Max J. Herzberg, chairman of conferences.

Amusements

BOSTON

Symphony Hall—Com. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets on Sale at all prices
2 weeks in advance .25, .50, .75, $1

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family
BILTMORE
W. 47th St. Eves. 8:45—50c to $3. Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2.

"KIDNAPPED"
WARNER BAXTER FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 'til 2 p. m.
ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
60 LOVELY DANCING ANGELS
Evs. 8:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mat. Wednesday and Saturday $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now.
SHUBERT THEATRE W. 44 St. CI 6-5990

Now on Screen

Marie Tempest
In "Moonlight Sonata," the Paderewski Film Vehicle, at the Fine Arts

Narragansett Bay Ferryites Bid Adieu To the 'Jamestown'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7—The ferryboat Jamestown, trim speedster of several decades ago, has made her last trip in Narragansett Bay. It was a trip under tow to the salvage works in Fall River, Mass., where the craft will be broken up, after 50 years of service.

The Jamestown established records for speed and passanger carrying while she was on the run between Saunderstown, R. I., and the island of Jamestown.

The Jamestown recently was sold to the General Scrap Iron Company of Fall Riyer.

A proposal now is being pressed for a bridge across the west passage of Narragansett Bay between Saunderstown and Jamestown, which would eliminate the need of a ferry.

Fast New Chicago Train Begins Service June 15

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 7—Inauguration on June 15 by the New York Central Railroad of a train named "The New England States," to operate between Chicago and Boston, provides an entirely new fast all-Pullman service between these points. The new train, operating over the New York Central route, leaving Chicago at 2 p. m., central standard time, from the La Salle Street station, and arriving in Boston at 9:50 a. m., eastern standard time, the following day, is in addition to the "Wolverine," which will continue to carry one Chicago-Boston sleeper.

The new train makes the trip in about two hours less than the Wolverine, which, operating over the Michigan Central route, leaves Chicago at 1:05 p. m., arriving in Boston at 10:50 a. m.

'Fireball' Seen in Sky

WORCESTER, Mass., June 7 (AP)—A meteor which swept across the central Massachusetts sky last night about 10:30 (E. S. T.) was described today by Harvard University Observatory as a "fireball" or small meteor, usually visible for 20 miles. The phenomenon, visible here and in Millbury, appeared to light the sky. One observer said he saw what looked like a burst of sparks at the zenith and then a red ball of flame shooting eastward.

Expert Tells Way to Make Lobster Happy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COHASSET HARBOR, Mass., June 7—Since food advertisers decided that milk from contented cows is richer, that contented turkeys make the best Thanksgiving menu items, and that noise annoys an oyster, a South Shore lobster entrepreneur has been doing some private research on the likes and dislikes of the lobster, intending to produce "contented crustaceans" to bolster the quality of New England shore dinners.

Recently a great deal of Hugo Ormo's time has been spent in applied research with the aid of a Boston consulting engineer, seeking new ways of improving the crimson blush of boiled lobsters. "Keeping them contented in the right kind of bath is the answer," he says.

He traces the history of the popular shore dinner back 300 years to the days when the Indians showed early settlers how to spear the lobsters. Marine macrural crustaceans were plentiful then.

"Then 100 years later," said Hugo, "fishermen were catching more lobsters, oysters and clams than they needed, and resorted to barter. A hundred years ago barter ended and the fishermen became business men. They had to sell their surplus and that meant keeping lobsters a long time after they were caught. But the lobster won't keep more than a few hours out of water, so the "lobster car" was invented, an inverted packing case with the boards far enough apart so tide water could flow in and out."

To make the long story short, this method didn't work very well in warm weather, because the lobster, used to cold water at around 45 degrees Fahrenheit, literally became hot under the collar when the warm tidal waves broke over them. They fairly wilted away. A few years ago Hugo brought his lobster car inside and kept his charges in cement pools in the restaurants. Yet the seawater pumped into these pools at low tide was too warm and the lobsters were still discontended.

Now they are perfectly happy, for their cars, like railroad cars, have been air-conditioned, refrigerated, and streamlined. In other words, Hugo still uses the now popular cement lobster cars, but instead of pumping in fresh seawater all the time, water which is 50 degrees at high tide and upward of 70 to 80 degrees at low tide, he pumps in fresh water only once a day at high tide. But by keeping it in motion and circulating it through refrigerated tubes continually he produces a habitat so similar to that normally occupied by the lobster that the captured creatures gambol and cavort in high glee—until introduced to—"the Pot."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Connecticut

New London—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Radio Stars Practice Versatility

Kate Smith, singer, now heard as commentator, cites others with varied abilities at the microphone

Behind the Microphone

The song, "I'm Putting All My Eggs in One Basket," is not for Kate Smith.

Though she may sing the song, she doesn't believe in it. Miss Smith, who is now being heard as a commentator, offers herself as an example of how she would be able to "carry on" in radio if her singing voice should depart.

As other examples of radio artists who have made a living in radiocasting in other capacities than those in which they started, she offers the following:

Gabriel Heatter, news radiocaster, who could continue to make a worthwhile income as a radio actor, as exemplified in his role in the "We, the People," show.

Ward Wilson, a versatile fellow who started as a radio engineer, could make his way in his present role of actor or he could revert to writing or acting as a master of ceremonies, fields in which he has already proved himself.

Arthur Godfrey, who threw up his announcing duties to sing, play the "uke," and tell stories, could return to his original labors.

Kay Thompson is another who, should her voice lose its appeal, could make a handsome living as a choral conductor or a pianist.

And Kate points out her own manager and partner, Ted Collins, could become an announcer, producer, or director and do very nicely. His position in radio would not diminish.

Radio in Film Debuts

Hollywood today uses the radio in devising new methods of presenting its pictures to the public.

With the expansion of the radio chains and the development of facilities for remote control radiocasting, movie producers now find it possible to take their new pictures into the most distant and picturesque settings for their premieres.

Attention recently was focused on the preview of "Gold Is Where You Find It," through radiocasting of the quaint proceedings from Weaverville, Calif., the little mountain village near which most of the film was shot.

Paramount utilized the radio as an important adjunct of its preview of "Cocoanut Grove." For the first time, a picture was previewed within the four walls inside which much of the action of the story is laid, for this romance revolved about the noted Cocoanut Grove of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles.

Abilities Listed

A casting director for radio may want such odd personalities as a Mexican juvenile or a Chinese ingenue at a moment's notice. The National Broadcasting Company is prepared to take care of such requests—supplying the original if at hand or a first rate substitute. NBC's files list some 5,000 actors and actresses at headquarters in Radio City.

The NBC keeps seven different types of books. If an actor after an audition is found acceptable for radio work his name goes down in one of these seven books, kept in the office of William S. Rainey, head of the NBC Production Division.

One book is for dialecticians, another for character actors, another for juvenile, ingenue, general business, and leads. All a casting director need do is look up the dialectician book and there under "Mexicans" he will find those listed who have mastered the dialect.

One of the cleverest dialecticians placed on file by NBC was E. E. Clive, who later became a prominent character actor in Hollywood. Ordinarily actors cultivate obvious dialects, such as German, Jewish or Italian. Mr. Clive's dialects included Cockney, Irish, Scottish and Welsh.

Kate Smith Jack Miller
Singer and Bandmaster Exchange Places at Rehearsal for Her Radiocast

Odets Versatile

For sheer versatility, however, Clifford Odets, now one of America's leading playwrights, took all honors. Before he became prominent in the theater, Mr. Odets applied at the NBC for an audition as an actor.

On his application blank he listed as his dialects: French, Jewish, Negro, Cockney, Irish, English, Russian, Chinese, and all United States regional dialects. Evidently most of the playwright's dialects were eliminated in the auditions, although one new talent was uncovered. For, according to the final entry in the book, Mr. Odets is mentioned as suitable for French and Italian parts.

Orson Welles is another former NBC actor who since has won enviable success in the theater. Now guiding light of the Mercury Theater in New York, he applied at the NBC only as an interpreter of straight roles.

Two and a half years after his NBC audition, Mr. Welles won especial prominence as Brutus in his own Broadway production of "Julius Caesar." His latent gifts apparently were recognized when he was first tested, however; since one auditioner was prompted to jot down on Mr. Welles's card: "Shakespearean complex—earnest, studious—inclined to tragedy rather than comedy—may amount to something."

Familiar Names Listed

Other famous names in these NBC talent books include those of Earle Larimore and Selena Royle of the stage; Allen Jenkins, now of Hollywood; Elaine Jacobs, later Elaine Barrie, and now Mrs. John Barrymore; Montague Love and Guy Kibbee, also in the movies; Allyn Joslyn and Jerome Cowan, who played the two script writers in the Broadway hit, "Boy Meets Girl"; Francesca and Gloria Braggiotti, sisters of Mario Braggiotti, the pianist, and Ruth Weston, the stage actress.

It is worth noting that several daughters of persons prominent in their own right are listed in the book of ingenues. Among them are Jane Rich, daughter of Irene Rich, NBC actress; Jane Erskine, daughter of Columbia University's John Erskine; and Naomi Campbell, daughter of Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul General in New York.

Contrasted to this new generation of actresses is Kate Mayhew, who is 84, but of whom it is said on her card that in voice she is "not over 65." Miss Mayhew has been on the New York stage since 1873 and was the original "M'liss" in 1877. That she has gained much by her experience is evidenced by further jottings on her card, to wit: "Reads very well; diction good; genuine and convincing; an alert old lady."

Experience is the prime requisite for radio work, according to Mr. Rainey.

Short Wave Programs

For Wednesday, June 8

London—7:50 p. m.—"Stop Dancing," for Tunes Old and New. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Budapest—8 p. m.—"Military Marches." HAT4, 32.8m, 9.12meg.

Schenectady, N. Y.—8 p. m.—Latin American Concert. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—8:15 p. m.—Program, for the Western Hemisphere. PCJ, 31.2m. 9.59meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; Light Music; Rosita Jemma Wade: "Just talking about . . . cooking"; "Famous Voices of Yesterday." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg; IQY, 25.21m, 11.90meg.

Boston—9 p. m.—Program for Latin Americs. W1XAL, 25.6m, 11.73meg.

Caracas—9:30 p. m.—The Continentals, orchestra. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Rudolf Dittrich, tenor. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Paris—9:30 p. m.—Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

London—10:20 p. m.—"World Affairs," Rt. Hon. Sir Malcolm Robertson; piano recital. GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

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Revision of District Courts Delayed by Salary Issue

Reporter-at-Law

For several weeks the drive to afford a much-needed revision to the Massachusetts district court system has stalled on the apparent inconsistency set forth in the bill of increasing the salaries of Court Clerks.

The proposed legislation—recommended early this year by the Judicial Council, the Boston Bar Association, and a legislative committee—is expected to come up for consideration by the House of Representatives today.

Under the terms of the proposed act, District Court justices, in order to retain their judgeships, will be required to abandon private practice in exchange for a substantial pay increase and full-time service. Gradual elimination of the Special Justices, against whom much criticism has been directed, by failure to fill vacancies among them when they occur, is also provided.

Included in the measure is a proviso apparently giving Court Clerks salary increases proportionate to the Judges' pay increases. Taxpayers, therefore, according to the bill's opponents, would have to expend an additional $184,000 a year with no greater value received.

If the bill goes through, the new annual wage scale for District Judges will be from $4,000 to $7,500—an increase of $178,000. The present salaries, based upon population of the district, range from $1,200 to $6,000 a year.

Concurring with the opinion held by many attorneys, the Judicial Council recently found the system to be "unsatisfactory under the present radically changed conditions . . . whatever its merit and usefulness when originated."

Main objection has been to the Justices' practicing on the civil side of their courts, particularly in motor vehicle accident cases which must be entered in the District Courts. Often it has occurred that the Justice has acted as counsel in settling claims with or for an insurance company, and then has presided in subsequent actions in which the company has taken part. This practice has given rise to suspicion and charges of favoritism, both in public and legal circles.

In recent years, the Special Justices, appointed to aid the Presiding Judge in busier districts, have been referred to as Judge, a practice "doubtlessly encouraged by some who saw it in an advertisement productive of personal gain," according to the Council.

Appointments among the Special Justices of recent years have been criticized by attorneys and jurists. There are some 150 Special Justices attached to the 72 District Courts of the State. "It is obvious that in so large a group there are bound to be some men who do not possess the finest sense of propriety, nor has it always been true that suitable appointments have been made," a Council report continued.

The bill is termed a $362,000 "salary grab," by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers, which contends that the legislation also falls short of accomplishing all that its sponsors claim. The Federation seeks to postpone action on it until the next annual session in order to prepare another bill.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, June 8

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc.

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, June 8

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'Battle of Chinatown'

Boston's present Chinatown was once immersed in something other than tea. A century and a half ago the waters of the harbor covered this section of what is modern Boston. Boats sailed calmly over what is now Albany Street and the territory between that street and Washington Street, known then as Orange Street.

But at the opening of the nineteenth century, Boston began to push out its borders. A section of the harbor was filled in, then another, and another. Harrison Avenue sore of rose out of the waves. The reclamation work went on, but this made-land program left in its wake many problems. Flood tides, heavy rains, and salt-water seepage played havoc with the ever-more complicated maze of underground pipes, sewers, water and gas mains, telephone conduits, and steam heating pipes buried in this made land.

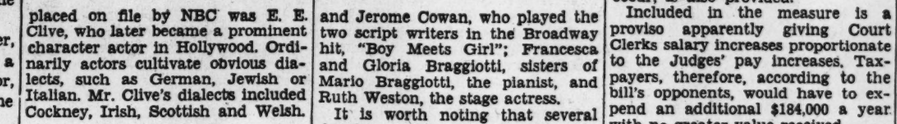
Naturally repair and maintenance bills for these underground pipes and conduits mounted. The New England Telephone Company was particularly concerned over the continued damage to its underground communications network. Two years ago it set out to effectively solve this problem, which up to that time had been met with a patchwork policy. Last month it finished its task and it hopes it has won its underground battle.

Two years ago the telephone concern built a reinforced cable tunnel in the filled-in land under Beach Street and part of Harrison Avenue. Last year it extended operations, encasing conduit lines and protecting manholes between Beach Street and Broadway. Anyone living in that neighborhood, or even just passing by, was aware that something was under way. Chance visitors to Chinatown noticed an undue amount of what appeared to be street repairing. Some gigantic mole was obviously burrowing underground, throwing up piles of earth here and there.

Pages of Boston history, it was soon discovered, appeared with almost every excavation. For instance, the company's workers ran across timbers from the wharves of a century and a half ago which used to jut out from the old Orange Street waterfront. They came across huge blocks of stone from what was once Boston's ancient sea wall. These had remained buried since the days of George Washington, since the early days of this country.

This particular battle is now over. With crushed stone, concrete, and reinforced steel, plus a special system of alarm signals, the telephone company believes it has won against seepage, sewage, and corrosion. It has encased its conduits with concrete, reinforced its concrete with steel, and put a 12-inch crushed stone drainage base under all. The seepage and storms may continue.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	Sports; music	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Top Hatters: orch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Popular music	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 News; music	"Four of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Concert Orchestra	Paul Savin's Orchestra	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	"Melodic Tones"
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Cliff Natalie's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comments	Dramatic sketch	Vocal varieties	Vincent Pirro's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Vivian Chiess, soprano	Commentator	Dramatized news	Detective Drama
7:45 "Second Husband"	Vivian Chiess, soprano	Garden Club	"Novelty Choir"	Detective Drama
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk	Al Donahue's Orchestra	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	"Information Please";	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra	questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	"Pet Peeves"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Melody Land"	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	"Johnson Family"; sk	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	Fibber McGee and Com-	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	pany	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine";	NBC Jamboree	Robert L. Ripley; or-	Billy Losser's Orch.	Cliff Natalie's Orch.
10:15 Hal Kemp Orch.	NBC Jamboree	chestra; guests	Commentator	Cliff Natalie's Orch.
10:30 Mystery sketch	Talk, James A. Farley.	"Hollywood Gossip"	Reggie Childs's Orch	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:45 Network speaker	"Music All Your Own"	"Rhythm Symphonic"	Reggie Childs's Orch	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Traffic talk	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
11:30 Art Shaw's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breeze's Orch	"Salute to Cities";	Victor Nelson's Orch.
11:45 Art Shaw's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breeze's Orch	military band	Victor Nelson's Orch.

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Talk; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Organ recital	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Piano lessons
9:15 Jimmie and Dick	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Gene MacMahan, songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	vocalists; orchestra	"Rhyming Minstrel"	Interviews	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Concert Hall"	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Choir recital	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	"Pianologues"
11:15 "Musical Moments"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Geraldine Dell, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk	"Women and News"	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Elinor Sherry; orch	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Musicale	Revue: music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"Between Book-Ends"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Kiwanis Club Luncheon:
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	speakers
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Anne Morris, songs
2:15 Merrymakers; or.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Accordiana"	Sport commentator	Roving Reporter
2:30 Choral recital	"Valiant Lady"	"Variations"; music	Sport reports	Book Reviews
2:45 Choral recital	"Betty Crocker"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	Frank Simone's Orch.
3:00 "All Hands"	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox vs.	Joe Erickson, songs
3:15 "Your Government"	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cleveland baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Commentator	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox vs.	Network program
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	Cleveland baseball game	Network program
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Red Sox vs.	Sport reports
4:15 "Music Counter"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Cleveland baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 "Deep River Boys"	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Boston Red Sox vs.	Sport reports
4:45 Popular vocalist	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Cleveland baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	Sport commentator	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport commentator	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Comment; music	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch	Revelers; male quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
7:00 Popular variety	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Harper's Varieties
7:15 Barry Wood's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Living History"	Network program	Tenor; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Golf comment	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	Reggie Child's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica; sketch	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Let's Visit"; network	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 the Lads; guests	Barry McKinley, songs	vocalists	interviews	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 Grace Moore; com-	Sketch: "It May Have	Fred Allen in "Town	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 ment; orchestra	Happened"	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk.	tory in Action"
9:30 Col. Ayres From	Boston "Pop" Concert;	Players; guest; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	Dance Melodies
9:45 Portia Law School	Arthur Fiedler, con-	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:00 "Gang Busters";	ductor	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch	Boston "Pop" Concert.	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45 dramatic sketch	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service.	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 F. Dailey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Dean Hudson's Orch.	lem"; variety
11:30 Dick Gasparre's	Music As You Desire It	Vocalists; orchestra	Billy Losser's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It.	Vocalists; orchestra	Billy Losser's Orchestra	lem"; variety

CHICAGO
ILL.
June 14, 1888

Fifty years after

To mark the memorable address delivered fifty years ago by Mrs. Eddy to the National Christian Scientist Association in Chicago, The Christian Science Monitor will publish a special article on June 14, 1938. Photographs and an eye-witness account not previously published will be included.

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U. S.-British Amity Stressed At Banquet of Boston Ancients

With the memory of the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack flying side by side, and with pledges of international good will and friendship between the United States and Great Britain ringing in their ears, members of the Honourable Artillery Company of London left Boston today for a tour of Rhode Island and New York, before returning to England next Saturday.

Their four-day visit to Boston, in which they helped the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company celebrate its 300th birthday, was climaxed last night at the anniversary banquet held at the Copley Plaza Hotel. Nearly 1,000 persons attended, including Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, State public officials and 90 members of the London Company.

Drumhead Election

The banquet wrote the grand finale to a day which saw the streets of Boston ablaze with unforms covering styles from 1638 to the present, which witnessed the annual drumhead election of officers of the Boston Company on the Common, and which heralded the planting there of an oak tree sent by King George VI of England, an honorary member, as a token of international amity.

The handshake of friendship between the two countries was never unclasped at the banquet last night as toasts were proposed to the President and the King, national preparedness, the Dominion of Canada, and the two companies. At the same time, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack flew side by side in the flare of a spotlight above the heads of diners.

Speakers of the evening stressed the goodwill between the two nations as a bulwark for world peace. Governor Hurley declared that the friendship existing between America and England was based on an understanding of the ideals and principles of right. He pointed to the absence of a single fortification on the Canadian border as an indication of that friendship.

Mayor Tobin said that "upon the good will, friendship and respect which exists between the United States and Great Britain depends the possibility of restoring good feeling and order throughout the world. We are alike in desires and fears. We prefer to remain apart from continental Europe and her heritage of disorder, her hates, and suspicions.

"We want no dictators, we want no isms that are hostile to free government or the principles on which our respective nations have grown to present greatness. Let us believe that our democracies are established to endure, while autocracies and dictatorships are docmed to fall."

Col. Charles T. Cahill, outgoing commander of the Ancients, read messages of congratulation to his organization from the Duke of Kent, youngest brother of the King; Lord Denbigh, commander of the Honourables on their last visit to Boston; and Earl Fortescue, present commander, who was unable to make the trip. The Ancients, on their part, dispatched a message to King George.

Major John A. Hill, acting commander of the London Company, made three outstanding presentations to the Ancients. He gave them the flag of his regiment, bearing the only coat-of-arms permitted to a military organization in England; a statue of Robert Keayne, former member of the London Honourables and first commander of the Ancients; and a picture of the last review of the horse artillery in England.

Tech Class Told to Preserve Eloquence of Architecture

(Continued from Page 1)

who offered the invocation; Prof. Henry H. W. Keith, Head of the Department of Naval Architecture, and Rear Admiral W. R. Gherardi, Commandant of the First Naval District; Maj. A. D. Fisken, who gave the oath of office to the reserve officers, and Gen. W. H. Wilson, Commander of the First Corps Area of the United States Army.

Degrees Awarded

A total of 581 degrees were awarded by Dr. Compton to 549 candidates, 32 of whom, having completed the five-year courses received both bachelor's and master's degrees. Bachelor degrees totaled 378. The 203 advanced degrees included 18 doctors of philosophy, 30 doctors of science, and 155 masters of science. One certificate in public health was awarded.

Among those who received the degree of master of science today were seven naval constructors, all graduates of the United States Naval Academy, who have completed graduate training in naval construction at Technology. Commissions in the Reserve Officers Training Corps were awarded to 58 graduates by Brig. Gen. William H. Wilson, Commander of the First Corps Area.

In his commencement address, Dr. Maginnis pleaded that beauty be retained in modern steel construction. Steel, he said, has "little genius for romance" and "cannot make for interesting ruins."

"As our civilization becomes more and more mechanized," he said, "man must finally confront problems of arresting import. Conceding all the social beneficence which is claimed for machinery in the saving of human drudgery and the promise of a leisure which would give men the opportunity to create, we cannot forget that we have relinquished craftsmanship to factories and have no need to make things so that we are being driven towards a liberty for which we are doubtfully equipped, and the leisure state, as has been said, may well destroy us forever.

"If architecture is still an art and not a by-product of engineering, beauty cannot be a dispensable interest. Is it conceivably beyond the scope of the new materials? We observe that steel, in its individual enterprise and under the sole government of mathematics, can arrive at the ugliness of the railroad bridge. Subordinated to architectural principles, it is capable of the grace of the Eiffel Tower, of the spans across the Seine and over the great reaches of the Hudson, and we are familiar as well with the faculty of concrete to achieve the realistic sweeps of Boulder Dam.

"But steel has little genius for romance, for with all its sinewy capabilities it cannot make for interesting ruins, and ruins have their eloquent importance. If we are to depend upon it importantly for an architectural rendering of our civilization, a reasonably remote posterity can have no visual knowledge of us."

International Style

By its nature, Dr. Maginnis said, the new order in architecture is geographically universal, and is already known as the international style. Mere principles of mathematics acting on similar media must obviously come to the same conclusion at Boston or at Peking.

"One can only speculate," he declared, "on the degree to which national individuality will permanently submit to a uniformity which makes no acknowledgment of race or clime or geography. . . . We may wonder also, whether the thin artistic content of this technological system is adequate to the entertainment of two hemispheres.

"After all, may it not be too confidently held that articulated masonry, which has so capably served the world till now, is banished with the rest of the archaeologies? Need we forget that our inherited beauty was wrought in bricks and stone of which the world has still aplenty? The swift and immediate world which is now in the making can ill afford to lose that gift of emotional utterance which left us in an inscrutable literature of stone the glory of Durham and Chartres. The architecture which is impending is without eloquence and its meager geometry will presently appear a poor exchange for the arches and vaults of the old masonry."

Efficient Schedule

Dr. Compton advised graduates planning future careers that an efficient schedule included not only "adequate performance of your job, adequate recreation and exercise and study for self-improvement," but also an "activity whose objective is not your own advancement, but rather is directed to some altruistic purpose that is more important to the world than your own self-interests.

"You have a wide choice: Church or Y. M. C. A. or social welfare organizations form one category; better government and politics form another; the welfare of your own Alma Mater, M. I. T., is another.

"There are some men who can always be depended upon to help along a good cause if help is needed, and these men are the salt of the earth. Their satisfaction in life and their value to society is far beyond that of their fellows who concentrate exclusively on number one. I hope and trust that you will belong to this group."

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Alumni Association last night in the Statler, Dr. Compton said "the needs and opportunities for improving our national welfare" through activities of the type fostered by M. I. T. "were never greater than at the present."

Commenting on "the principles of democracy attacked abroad and at home," with individual initiative and freedom "tending to be replaced by Governmental benevolence and regulation," he called for "the establishment of a more favorable political and economic situation, in which the powerful forces of productive science and its trained technologists can join with the forces of capital and labor for their best achievements."

Dr. Compton announced gifts totaling $2,298,742 to the Institute during the year. The largest was an endowment of $1,000,000 "for general purposes" from the estate of the late Charles Hayden.

Dr. and Mrs. Compton were hosts this afternoon at a reception and tea at Walker Memorial.

YES! these two Polishes are INDISPENSABLE

Cando Silver Polish —New England's favorite for more than 70 years.

Cando Metal Polish for cleaning and polishing brasses, copper, other metals; windows, porcelain and enameled stoves, sinks, etc.

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For Superior Salads Serve Three Diamonds Deep Sea Crabmeat

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MITSUBISHI CO. 120 Broadway New York, N. Y.

Packed Aboard Floating Canneries

THREE DIAMONDS FANCY CRABMEAT

News of Today In Boston And Near-By Cities

(Continued from Page 11)

after a vice-squad raid uncovered the presence of marijuana cigarettes on the premises. The ABC Commission restored the license in order to protect the creditors of the establishment. Today, the Lynn authorities brought a petition to revoke the ABC Commission's action.

"I think that the power of the Commission was not exceeded when it made this very remarkable order," said Judge Lummus today, "and so I think this petition must be dismissed. It is obvious, however, that this sort of order on the part of the ABC Commission is one that is capable of the greatest abuse and that may lead to all sorts of abuses, all sorts of disregard of law enforcement.

"It gives the investors a sort of immunity for the action of their servants, agents and managers and if there were any way under the law in which I could revive it (the order of the Commission), I certainly would review it and strike it down. I do not think I can do it because I think I am limited to considering whether it was within the power of the Commission to make it, and I think it was within this power. Therefore I must dismiss the petition.

"If this sort of thing should become common, I should think legislation curbing the board would be desirable," Judge Lummus concluded.

William J. Pazolt, manager of the Dutchman's Grill, has been found guilty of the possession of marijuana cigarettes and given a two-year prison sentence by a Lynn Court.

Fish Dragger In Speedy Trip

In 25 hours away from port the dragger Ruth Lucille went to the South Channel, southeast of Cape Cod, made five drags bringing up a total of 110,000 pounds of redfish, and returned to port. According to Frederick F. Dimmick, secretary of the Boston Fish Bureau, this was a record trip for speed.

The Ruth Lucille, which completed the trip this morning, is an auxiliary schooner, 90 feet long. Its skipper is Captain Thomas Benham and its owner is Alice Springham of Gloucester.

Legislature

(Continued from Page 11)

the present board as representing Labor. Senator Cornelius F. Haley (R) of Rowley, Mass., defended the increase and said it was in the interest of the general public to have such a representative named to the board. Senator Cotton's amendment to keep the Port Authority to five was killed by a roll call vote of 23 to 13.

On motion of Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr. (D) of Boston, action was postponed on the bill providing that candidates for re-election shall print that description following their name on the ballot. The House insisted that these names top the list of candidates and the Senate holds for alphabetical arrangement of all names.

Back Pay Provided

Back pay totaling $11,000—not appropriated by the last Legislature—was provided for employees of the income tax division of the State Department of Corporations and Taxation in a bill enacted by the Senate today.

A second pay measure is before the Governor now, increasing the pay of Statehouse scrubwomen from $18 to $20 a week. The Governor is expected to sign the bill this afternoon.

A committee on conference was named to iron out differences in the bill providing authority for cities and towns to appoint inspectors of milk. The House measure is mandatory and the Senate permissive. On the committee named today are Senators John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy, Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton, and Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham.

Liquor Measure Killed

Legislation allowing Boston hotels, restaurants, and night clubs to sell liquor until 1 a. m. Sundays, an hour beyond the present deadline was killed in the House of Representatives yesterday.

The bill, considered by temperance groups as the opening wedge to more serious revisions in the State Liquor Control Act, was defeated when the Lower Branch struck out the enactment clause, strategy seldom used. Enactment ordinarily is merely a formality.

In the House a move to kill the resolution previously adopted, providing for a November referendum on a merit system of establishing compulsory liability insurance rates was defeated. The House refused to reconsider its favoring action of last week.

At the same time the Lower Branch defeated an attempt to kill a bill establishing standard egg sizes throughout Massachusetts. The House also passed to be engrossed a bill calling upon the State Commission on Administration and Finance to obtain plans and cost estimates on a proposed addition to the State House to provide quarters for most of the departments now occupying privately owned quarters.

In addition the House passed to be engrossed a bill allowing the nine State Teachers' Colleges to grant the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. The bill has already been approved in the Senate.

Harvard

(Continued from Page 11)

activities were worthwhile; 300 claimed they were detrimental to marks; and 150 men asserted the activities to be more valuable to them than the regular scholastic work. The statistics also showed that 86 per cent of the honor men replying were in some activity, and of the "C" men, 89 per cent participaed.

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History of Theater

Harvard's large collection of records and pictures illustrating the history of the theater is rapidly being expanded to cover the modern development of the motion picture as a dramatic medium, according to Mrs. Lillian A. Hall, custodian of the collection.

More than 1,500 still pictures showing the development of the movies in the past quarter-century were recently received by Harvard from Warner Brothers, Selznich International, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, and Paramount Pictures. The largest single donation was from Adolph Zukor, of Paramount, who sent 500 "stills" covering the history of motion picture production from the earliest efforts of Sarah Bernhardt and Mary Pickford to elaborate modern extravaganzas.

With these additions, the Harvard Theater Collection now possesses approximately 8,000 "stills" of the movie business. One of the largest collections of dramatic memorabilia in the world, the Theater Collection numbers about one million playbills, several hundred thousand portraits of actors and actresses, and numerous letters and original manuscripts of theatrical interest.

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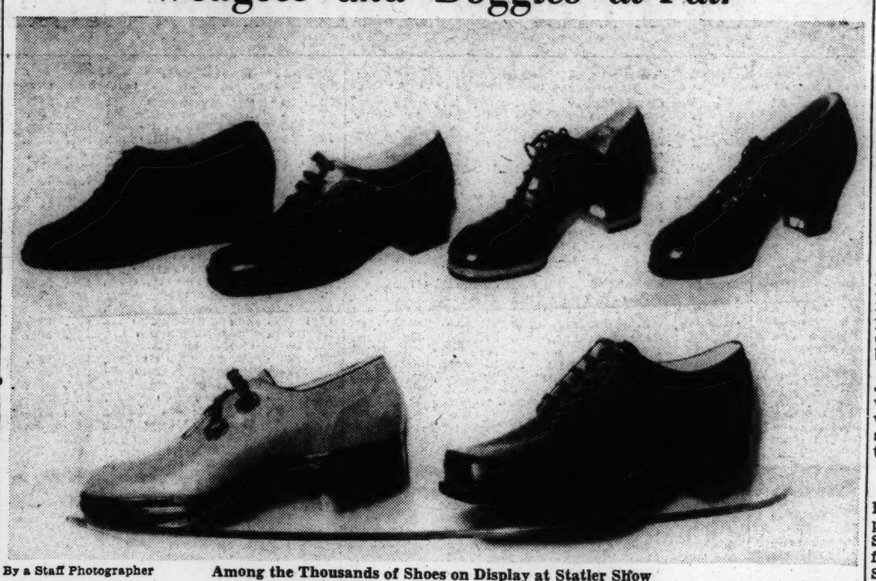
Scholarships

Thirty-four high school seniors in the middlewest, south, and far west have been given National Scholarships to enter Harvard College next fall, according to an announcement by Dr. James B. Conant, president. These are the highest awards made to entering freshmen, carrying maximum stipends of $1000 for the first year and $1,200 each year thereafter.

'Wedgees' and 'Doggies' at Fair



By a Staff Photographer

Among the Thousands of Shoes on Display at Statler Show

Top—Two Left Samples Are Women's "Wedgees." Second From Left Is the Half "Wedgee." The Two Right Samples Show Women's Shoes With Leather Mudguards to Protect the Suede Top

Bottom—Men's Shoes Remain Conservative, With "Doggies" Still Popular

Styles in Shoes May Change But High-Top Models Remain

Here and There at the Shoe Fair

It took considerable sleuthing at the Statler to find any company exhibiting high shoes, but there were a couple. In the Enna Jettick booth was a pair of high-laced shoes for women. When questioned the salesman admitted that there were more of that high-top style sold than is generaly believed. Last year, he said, the company sold some 12,000 pairs throughout the country. So there are still thousands of Americans wearing those old-fashioned high-laced shoes. The Victorian Age has not entirely disappeared.

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The following story of the Bata Shoe Company of Czechoslovakia, which is exhibiting at the Fair, shows how that mid-European concern has surpassed many an American shoe company in speed and efficiency and streamlined salesmanship. The ensuing conversation is reported to have taken place in the Bata factory at Zlin one Friday evening.

Manager: "You're departing Monday morning for Bangalore."

Salesman: "How can I? I've no passport."

Manager: "You can get that Saturday morning."

Salesman: "But I haven't the proper clothes."

Manager: "You can get them Saturday afternoon."

Salesman: "But I don't speak English."

Manager: "That's what you've got Sunday for."

English learned in a day is better than French in Six Weeks or similar speedy linguistic accomplishments frequently seen in advertisements. But Bata has earned its reputation for speed and efficiency by more than stories.

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Here's a shoe story about Boston's Counciler Clement A. Norton. Returning recently from a European vacation, he remarked: "There are no better shoes made anywhere than in New England." And he went on to orate on per capita consumption—if one uses that term for shoes—in various countries. In the United States he figured it at 3 pairs per person; in Great Britain, at 2 pairs. The French only get 1½ pairs of shoes apiece; Germany, 1-1-10; Russia, 1; while Italians and Poles get less than one pair of shoes apiece a year. What ⅞s and ⅝s of a pair of shoes looked like he did not say.

Alfred M. Landon was visiting Brockton last week. He was presented with two pair of high grade Brockton-made shoes. Said former Republican Candidate Landon: "I haven't been able to buy any high grade shoes since Mr. Roosevelt was elected, and I'm glad to get these Brockton products." Now Mr. Landon is shod for another year.

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The Snow White fad hit the shoe industry this spring. On the market this summer is a pair of Snow White sandals with Snow White and her seven dwarfs gaily cavorting over the lattice-work.

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The New England Shoe and Leather Association has resorted to questionnaires to get its answers. In a survey of 225 leather firms regarding Saturday holidays during the summer, 65 of the 76 that replied said they were closing. Six said they were keeping open on Saturdays. The leather industry's "Literary Digest poll" indicates happy week ends for most of the industry's employees.

The CCC has been supplying New England shoe concerns with much-sought-after business in these dull days. Bids were recently taken at the Boston Quartermaster Depot for 100,000 pairs of artic type overshoes, 72,000 pairs of leather logger boots, and several thousand pair of other types of shoes. The value of awards made totaled about $475,000. Among the concerns getting the business are: Goodyear Rubber Company, U. S. Rubber Products, Inc.; Endicott, Johnson Corporation; and Hood Rubber Company.

The Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company of Millis, Mass., was low bidder on a lot of 65,000 shoes for the Navy. America's workers and defenders need shoes, and the shoe concerns need business. With the shoe production off, these Government orders are grateful fill-ins.

Gov. Hurley Urges Speedy Passage Of Housing Bill

Gov. Charles F. Hurley in a special message to the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday asked that speedy and favorable action be given the bill to establish local housing authorities in conjunction with the Federal low-cost housing project.

Just prior to the Governor's message being received in the Legislature the House Committee on Ways and Means, at its hearing on the measure, listened to opponents charge unconstitutionality because of tax exemptions, unfairness to property owners who must pay taxes, and a well-financed lobby seeking passage of the bill.

Governor Hurley in his message called attention to the $500,000,000 Federal housing appropriation and added that there is a probability this may be increased another $300,000,000.

"Under the terms of the Federal Act," the Governor said, "Massachusetts might receive a maximum of $80,000,000 as its share. A definite preliminary earmarking of $31,700,000 has been made to the Commonwealth, subject to the passage of the necessary legislation."

Through participation in a Statewide housing program, the Governor's message continued, thousands of underprivileged families will be afforded decent housing, and unemployment, "our most pressing problem, will be relieved to a large extent and reflect itself in lessening the burden of welfare on many of our cities," the Governor said.

The Federal Government demands that Massachusetts pass legislation granting tax exemption on the housing projects; otherwise, it warns, Massachusetts is very likely not to receive any housing project money. The legislation now before the Legislature calls for a fee in lieu of taxes on Federal housing projects. This fee would be far below the rate of normal taxation.

G. O. P. Ranks in Rhode Island Split Over Race-Track Link

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7—If John W. Sweeney, retired Supreme Court Jurist, is elected Governor of Rhode Island, the Republican Party is expected to have little consideration for the Narragansett Racing Association which conducts legal betting at the Pawtucket track.

From present indications, however, Former State Senator William H. Vanderbilt has the G. O. P. nomination sewed up. Many Republican organizations have indorsed him as the Party standard bearer.

The announcement of Former Judge Sweeney that he would serve without pay is known to carry much weight. He receives $8,000 a year as a pension. This, he says, is all that he desires.

Separation Threat

The threat to divorce the Republican organization from legalized pari-mutuel betting was made by Senator Oliver H. Steadman, powerful Party leader who brought Judge Sweeney out of retirement to enter politics for the first time.

The G. O. P. State Central Committee has been at odds over the connection of the Party with the track which was built by Walter E. O'Hara, its original General Manager and President of the Association. James E. Dooley, Former Judge, now heads the Association. He is a member of the G. O. P. State Central Committee.

Mr. Steadman describes present directors of the Republican Party as "a race-track leadership which wants you to go with it and with a candidate who is tied up with it, a man who may not be the strongest candidate."

Names Opponents

Mr. Steadman made it clear that he referred to Peirce H. Brereton, Chairman of the State Central Committee, Judge Dooley, and Mr. Vanderbilt.

Judge Sweeney's opponent is said to own a stable of show horses but he never has been actively identified with the track.

Under Former General Manager O'Hara, the jobs at the Pawtucket track were passed out equally between the Republican State Central Committee and the Democratic State Committee. Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket was allotted a number of employees because the track was located in his City and because of his friendship for Mr. O'Hara.

It has been charged by both Democrats and Republicans that Judge Dooley and Judge Rayond J. McMahon, Secretary of the Association, were attempting to build a personal political machine with the aid of the 1,100 workers who operate the racing plant during meets.

The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 11)

mont highways in winter were indicated in a report by the State Highway Department showing expenditures of more than $340,000 for the past winter. This was a $20,000 increase over the cost for the previous winter. Of the total amount expended, $216,666 was for sanding, $60,369 for snow removal, $24,036 for snow fence, and $39,707 for miscellaneous expenditures.

Although less snow fell last winter and removal costs were correspondingly lighter, high sanding and snow fence costs accounted for the increase. The 1937-38 snowfall was 51.5 inches and for 1936-37 64.9 inches.

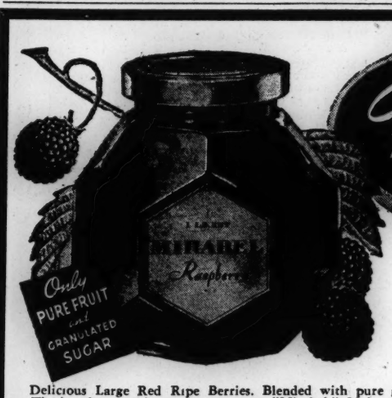
Highgate Colony of New England Women holds its annual meeting at Brandon on Thursday, June 9. A joint luncheon will be held with the Vermont Society Daughters of American Colonists, after which the Colonists will place a commemorative oak tree planted on the grounds of the Stephen A. Douglas D. A. R. Chapter House. Mrs. Vollie H. Griffith, of Danby, is president of the D. A. C. and Mrs. Charles U. Bear, of Greensboro, is President of the Daughters of the Society of New England Women.

A new dormitory to cost $70,000 and having a capacity for 70 persons will be erected at the Brandon State school, according to announcement made by Welfare Commissioner T. C. Dale. Mr. Dale said that the new building will be financed partly on savings made in building and repair projects at other State institutions and that the remainder of the necessary funds would be taken from a $60,000 surplus in the $500,000 institutional building fund.

Savings on a new building at the State hospital at Waterbury, new sanitary facilities at the prison in Windsor and at the Weeks school in Vergennes have amounted to nearly $50,000.

Although Vermont motor vehicle operators and owners had a month in which to have their cars and trucks inspected, State Motor Vehicle Department officials said that approximately 10,000 of them had failed to do so when the time limit expired on May 31. As a result, the first three days of June saw 10-day suspensions meted out to nearly 100 operators who had failed to comply, with reports to come from inspectors in various parts of the State.

THIS IS THE KITCHEN TOWEL WASH DAY OF A WISE WOMAN
Save time and money! Use Statler Handy Towels for dozens of kitchen jobs and a hundred other purposes. More absorbent, stronger and softer—nearest to a cloth towel.
Statler HANDY TOWELS
STATLER TISSUES
Somerville, Mass.
Sold by all good grocers.



Pure MIRABEL Raspberry PRESERVES

1 lb JAR 17c 2 lb JAR 29c

Delicious Large Red Ripe Berries. Blended with pure granulated sugar. That's what you buy when you say "Mirabel." Make a good saving by purchasing several jars this week.

PEACHES

Luscious California Sliced or Halves RICHMOND Lge. No. 2½ Tin 15c

California Sliced in Heavy Syrup FINAST Lge. No. 2½ Tin 17c

FINAST WHOLE KERNEL CORN MAINE CORN FANCY QUALITY VACUUM PACKED 12 OZ. TIN 10c

FINAST WHOLE GREEN REFUGEE STRING BEANS 2 NO. 2 TINS 29c

ABSOLUTELY PURE VANILLA EXTRACT BURNETT'S VANILLA 2 OZ. BOT. 25c

Recognized Savings on Foods You Buy Everyday

DAINTY JELL	ASSORTED PURE FRUIT GELATINE DESSERTS	3	Pkgs.	10c	EVANGELINE MILK	4	Tall Tins 25c
DAINTY PUDDING	VANILLA or CHOCOLATE	3	Pkgs.	10c	FINAST ASPARAGUS	LARGE ALL GREEN	Tin 29c
GINGER ALE	MILLBROOK CLUB Dry or Golden Contents Only	3	28 Oz. Bots.	25c	RICHMOND CUT BEETS		Lge. Tin 10c
FINAST BAKED BEANS		2	28 Oz. Tins	25c	FINAST SAUERKRAUT		Lge. Tin 10c
FINAST GRAPEFRUIT	FANCY SECTIONS		No. 2 Tin	10c	CORNED BEEF HASH	SILVER SKILLET	2 16 Oz. Tins 29c
FINAST APPLE SAUCE	FANCY QUALITY	3	No. 2 Tins	20c	BANQUET	FANCY SWEET MIXED PICKLES	Qt. Jar 35c
FANCY MAINE CORN	FINAST GOLDEN BANTAM	3	No. 2 Tins	29c	DAINTY DOT VANILLA		2 Oz. Bot. 19c
MAINE CORN	RICHMOND GOLDEN BANTAM	2	No. 2 Tins	19c	PREPARED MUSTARD	FINAST	17 Oz. Jar 13c
CUT RITE WAX PAPER			40 Ft. Roll	5c	PURE OLIVE OIL	4 Oz. Bot. 15c	8 Oz. Size 25c
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	SWEETENED OR UNSWEETENED	3	18 Oz. Tins	25c	CIDER VINEGAR	FINAST PURE FULL STRENGTH	16 Oz. Bot. 9c
PRUDENCE Corned Beef HASH			16 Oz. Tin	19c	SANDWICH SPREAD	FINAST	16 Oz. Jar 25c
FINAST TOMATO JUICE			50 Oz. Tin	19c	DOUGHNUTS	SUGARED PLAIN OR	2 Doz. 29c
TIMBER LAKE BAKED BEANS	Slow Baked for 14 Hours		28 Oz. Jar	17c	CAMPBELL'S SOUPS	Except Chicken and Mushroom	3 Tins 35c
LIDO CLUB SPAGHETTI			22½ Oz. Tin	10c	MAZOLA OR WESSON OIL	Your Choice	Pt. Tin 25c
BAKER'S COCOA			½ Lb. Tin	7c	TOILET TISSUE	RICHMOND BRAND	6 Rolls 19c
HERSHEY'S COCOA	½ Lb. Tin 7c		1 Lb. Tin	13c	RINSO, LUX OR OXYDOL	Your Choice	Lge. Pkg. 19c

Picnic Suggestions

Hormel Spiced Ham	12 Oz. Tin	29c
Libby's Corned Beef	12 Oz. Tin	18c
R & R Chicken Boned	No. ½ Tin	45c

Dole's Hawaiian Pineapple PINEAPPLE SPEARS Uniform Spears of Delicious Ripe Pineapple 25 OZ. TALL TIN 19c

N. B. C. Specials

Uneeda Biscuits	3 Pkgs.	13c
Pantry Cookies	Lb. Bulk	25c
Royal Lunch	1 Lb. Pkg.	21c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 400,000
Previous day 467,330
1938 volume to date 94,869,418
1937 volume to date 215,983,594

Profit Selling Stems Early Rise In Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Sharp advances in a group of utility shares threw into relief bad spills in a handful of industrial specialties in a generally higher club market today.

Gulf State Utilities 6 per cent preferred and Jersey Central Power & Light 7 per cent preferred advanced more than 9 points on small turnover. More than a point higher were Gatineau Power and General Water, Gas & Electric. American Gas & Electric and Electric Bond & Share shoved ahead fractionally while Northern States Power "A" and United Gas slipped a trifle.

A dividend omission by Celanese Corp. sent that concern's first preferred skidding 10 points lower. Down a point or more were Pratt & Lambert, Muskegon Piston Ring, Duke Power—off 6— and Todd Shipbuilding.

Newmont Mining and Aluminum Company added around 2. Gulf and Creole were favored in the oil division.

Bond Market Indecisive

Light and variable trade winds kept the bond market moving indecisively today. Minor losses and gains were mixed throughout the list in late trading. Better-grade industrials tended to hold in a narrow range.

Some of the longer-rated Treasury issues ran into a little selling after yesterday's rally. Apparently the mark-downs were actuated by comparison with the market for the 20-year loan just offered by the Federal Government. Treasury 2¾s of 1959-56 were off 13-32 of a point at one time.

Up fractionally to more than a point were Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s of 1992, Goodyear 5s, and International Telephone 5s.

A few inactive issues had wide declines. The first sales in Poland 7s of 1947 since March were effected at 59½, off 11½, reflecting the fall in other Central European issues in the meanwhile. Mobile & Ohio 4s, also inactive, were off 20 at 50.

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Stocks ran up against mild profit selling in today's market after leaders had tacked on gains of fractions to a point or so in early dealings.

The trading pace slowed to a crawl after the opening, with transfers for the full day at the rate of about 400,000 shares. Near the final hour minor plus signs predominated, although initial advances had been wiped out in many cases.

Coppers led the forenoon upturn. In their wake were selected steels, mail orders, farm implements and specialties.

Asks Out-of-Town Firms Aid Exchange In Reorganization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The assistance of the out-of-town members of the New York Stock Exchange and their associates in furthering the spirit of the Conway reorganization plan and in helping the new administration of the institution to develop greater unity and common understanding and give its policy the national point of view was solicited in a letter signed by Paul H. Davis, chairman of the newly formed out-of-town committee.

In the letter members are urged to make suggestions, comments and criticisms "with utmost candor and freedom" in their monthly letters or conversations with the committee.

The out-of-town committee is composed of three of the six members of the board of governors chosen at the annual election last month to represent out-of-town firms. Richard Pigeon of Estabrook & Co., Boston, is vice-chairman and Frank J. Coyle, Jr., is secretary.

One of the aims of the committee, indicated in its letter, is that eventually the governors represent as a specific area of the country will have the greatest authority in dealing with arbitration hearings, admissions and member firms in that section.

"The committee on public relations has requested the co-operation of the out-of-town group as a point of contact between the public and the Exchange, especially in bringing to bear upon the Exchange management the point of view of the country at large," the letter says.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Sentiment was more favorable to the buying side today as trading was resumed in the stock market after the three-day holiday. There was some investment support in the gilt-edged section and a speculative demand for gold mining shares. Industrials and home rails remained quiet along with rubber issues. Considerable weakness prevailed in Austrian bonds which lost as much as 2 points. Trans-Atlantic securities held steady throughout the session.

Paris: Firmness prevailed in the late dealings in the Bourse with international shares generally higher. Suez Canal moved up 80 francs while Royal Dutch lost about the same amount. Rentes finished 30 centimes lower to 40 higher, and Bank of France issue declined about 100 francs.

Liverpool: Cotton futures sold off in sympathy with easier eastern markets and favorable American weather over the holiday. There was scattered liquidation and outside hedging and prices closed 3 to 4 points down.

Woolworth Sales Off 7.5 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP)—May sales of F. W. Woolworth Company amounted to $22,714,431, off 7.5 per cent from the $24,562,000 of May last year. Volume of sales was about even for the first five months of 1938, amounting to $109,906,960, compared with $109,642,929 for the first five months of 1937, an increase of 0.2 per cent.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	42	42	42	+1
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	2	28	28	28	
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	2	8	7¾	7¾	
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾a)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y 26
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
2⅜	1⅜	Advance Rumely	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
58¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	7	46½	45½	46⅛	+1⅛
1¼	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 27
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	6	10	10	10	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	8	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
17⅜	6⅛	Alleghany pf xw	2	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	M'y 27
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf 830ww	1	7	7	7	— ¼
17¼	5	Alleghany pf 840ww	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 2
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y 24
21¾	11⅜	Allegheny Steel	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ½
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y 28
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	147	146¾	146¾	— ¾
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (¾e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun 4
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	Jun 6
9¾	4½	Allied Strs	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	45	45	45	M'y 19
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	17	41⅜	40¾	41	+ ½
18¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 6
3⅜	1	Amal Leather	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 27
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	58¾	58¼	58¾	— ¼
66	39	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	3	52	52	52	Jun 4
17¼	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	18	16⅞	16	16½	+ ¼
42½	23¼	Am Br Shoe (1¾e)	2	29	28¾	29	
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	4	86½	86	86½	Jun 6
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	163¾	163¾	163¾	Jun 6
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	2	16	16	16	
50	27	Am Car&F pf (21½e)	4	29½	29½	29½	Jun 3
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Jun 4
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	Jun 2
8½	4½	Am Colortype	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun 6
13⅜	9	Am Coml Alco	1	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	Jun 6
16⅜	8¼	Am Crys Sug	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4	Am European	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'y 24
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14½	14¼	14¼	Jun 6
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	17¼	16½	17¼	Jun 2
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8	8	8	— ⅜
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	10	10	10	Jun 2
43⅜	3	Am Hide & Leather	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun 6
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	36	36	36	Jun 6
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 2
7⅞	4⅛	Am International	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
23½	12⅞	Am Locomotive	1	15	15	15	— ¼
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	1	46	46	46	
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	1	12½	12½	12½	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3	3	3	
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105	105	105	M'y 27
7¼	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
40½	19	Am P&L $6 pf (2¼k)	9	34	33½	33¾	+ ¼
33	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (1⅞k)	4	30	29½	29½	+ ½
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	17	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	18	15	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅛
78	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	1	67½	67½	67½	— ½
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz (1.60)	4	16	16	16	+ ⅛
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	2	9½	9¼	9½	+ ½
563⅛	281⅛	Am Sm & R (1¾e)	27	385½	346⅝	35	+ ⅜
131	103	Am Sm & R pf (7)	1	116⅛	116½	116½	+ ½
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	52	52	52	Jun 6
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	8	19⅛	17¾	18¾	
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 31
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	105	105	105	
19¾	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jun 4
149⅜	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	130½	129¾	129¾	
72⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	7	66	65⅞	65⅞	+ ⅛
73¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	7	68⅜	68	68	
140¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	137⅜	137⅝	137⅝	Jun 6
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅜
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	2	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	74	74	74	Jun 6
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	2	31	30¾	31	Jun 6
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	25¼	25	25	M'y 26
36¾	21	Anaconda	69	24½	23½	23¾	
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	31	31	31	Jun 6
18	10¾	AnchorHocGl(.15e)	4	15	14	14	+1
19	10	Andes Copper	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun 4
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 31
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M(¾e)	2	21⅝	21½	21⅜	Jun 6
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	92½	92½	92½	—2½
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	Jun 6
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	2	28¼	28	28	Jun 6
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 6
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	2	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	5	5⅜	5⅜	5½	Jun 6
69	52	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	52	52	52	M'y 12
68¼	68½	Assd D Gd2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	M'y 27
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 27
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	9	27¼	26	26⅜	— ⅜
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (5)	3	41¼	41	41	Jun 6
27¾	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	4	17½	17	17	+ ⅛
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	5	5	5	M'y 20
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	7	7	7	M'y 26
24	17⅜	Atl Refining (1)	2	21⅜	21½	21⅜	
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ¼
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	12	6½	6¼	6¼	
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	42	42	42	+ ¼
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	37	37	37	M'y 26
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3½	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 31
4⅜	2½	Aviation Corp	7	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6½	6⅜	6½	Jun 6
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30	30	30	M'y 27
19	12½	Barber Asphalt	10	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun 6
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	32	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
12¾	9	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	Jun 1
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	101	101	101	M'y 23
88⅜	35¼	Belding-Hem (¾e)	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	Jun 6
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	6	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	2	32	31½	32	+1½
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	58	45¼	43⅞	44	
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf(1)	2	13	13	13	
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf(7)	1	85	85	85	Jun 4
28	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanf	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 6
17⅝	9¾	Black & Decker	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
15⅜	10¼	Blaw-Knox	1	11	11	11	Jun 1
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	14	23¾	23½	23¼	— ¼
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 6
13⅞	9	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 3
19⅜	15	Borden Co (.70e)	8	15⅜	15	15	— ¼
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	6	19¼	18¼	18¼	— ¾
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun 6
22¼	14	Bower Roll Br	1	20	20	20	Jun 4
10⅞	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun 1
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	4	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	32	32	32	Jun 6
23¼	11⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	11½	11½	11½	Jun 4
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	7	7	7	Jun 2
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
27	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	3	26⅛	25½	25½	+ ⅛
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	2	13½	13½	13½	Jun 6
41	27¼	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'y 27
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun 4
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	1	4	4	4	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	2	3½	3½	3½	
20	13¼	Bullard Co	3	14½	14½	14½	Jun 4
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	2	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	4	7½	7⅛	7⅛	Jun 3
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	3	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 26
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 26
8⅝	5⅜	Butler Bros	1	6	6	6	
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	18	18	18	
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 2
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1½a)	3	19	18⅞	19	
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
10⅛	5¼	Calumet & Hec	6	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
19⅜	12½	Can Dry G Ale	20	16⅜	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
36	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	1	26	26	26	— ½
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y 26
18	12½	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 31
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.05e)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 4
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	3	77½	76	76	— ¼
55½	28⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	7	40¼	39½	39⅝	—1
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	Jun 2
18⅝	9	Celanese Corp	15	11⅝	11½	11⅝	—1⅝
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	21	21	21	Jun 3
4½	2	Cent Foundry	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
11	7	Cent RR N J	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 3
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 4
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 17
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	13	34	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jun 6
12¾	7	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7⅝	M'y 18
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	36	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	80½	80¼	80½	M'y 27
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	Jun 6
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	M'y 16
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 2
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 3
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 3
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y 31
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun 4
1	½	Chi M St P&P	1	10	10	10	Jun 2
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P&P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
32½	22	Chi Penu T cv pf(3)	7	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ½
40¼	40	Chi Pneu Tpr pf(2½)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Jun 2
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 13
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 4
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 3
12¾	8⅛	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 3
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun 4
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	1	13½	12½	13½	Jun 6
63½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp(½e)	67	43¼	41½	41⅝	—1
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun 4
3¾	2	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	14	14	14	Jun 6
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br(1¾e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y 28
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	16	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun 4
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	1	125	125	125	— ½
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	M'y 18
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	6	8⅜	8½	8¼	
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	80	80	80	— ½
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	1	18	18	18	+1
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	11¼	11	11½	Jun 4
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅜
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	15½	15⅜	15½	— ⅜
9⅝	5½	Colum G & El	11	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	Jun 6
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾k)	1	33	33	33	Jun 2
76	52¾	Colum Carbon (4)	6	72	70	70	+1½
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	6	31½	31¼	31¼	
95½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¾)	1	95½	95½	95½	M'y 18
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	11	37	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
100	90	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	Jun 3
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents	4	7	7	7	
2	1	Com'with & South	15	1½	1¼	1¼	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	6	41	40	40¼	+1
28	22½	Com'wlth Ed (1¾)	14	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅞
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y 31
24½	15	Congol-Nairn	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	7	7	7	M'y 28
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	6	15½	15½	15¼	+ ¼
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	6½	6½	6¼	+ ⅛
26⅞	17	Cons Edison (1e)	34	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅛
98¾	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	94¾	94½	94½	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	3	1½	1½	1⅜	Jun 6
6⅞	4½	Consol P I pf (¾k)	2	5¾	5¼	5¾	Jun 1
3¾	2⅛	Cons Laundries	2	3½	3½	3½	
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	19	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
101⅛	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	100	100	100	
7⅞	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun 3
½	¼	Consol Textile	3	¼	¼	¼	
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 1
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y 26
86½	78	ConsumPow pf(4½)	1	86½	86½	86½	Jun 1
16⅜	9¾	Container Cp (1.20e)	4	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	22	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
2⅝	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
87½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	78½	76½	78½	Jun 1
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	4	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ¼
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	111	111	111	+1
9⅝	6¼	Cont Diam Fib	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 31
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	27¼	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
1¾	⅞	Cont Oil Colo	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
34⅜	21¾	Cont Oil Del(½e)	14	26⅞	26	26¼	+ ¼
24⅜	17	Cont Steel	6	23¼	23	23	+ ⅜
40⅜	33	Cont Products (3)	9	63⅞	63½	63½	— ⅜
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	164	164	164	M'y 23
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	2	3½	3	3	
30	19	Crane Co	9	24½	23¾	24⅜	— ¼
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	97¼	97¼	97¼	Jun 6
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1½e)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
10½	5¼	Crosley Radio	2	7	7	7	Jun 6
20⅜	12¾	CrownCork&S	3	24¾	24⅝	24

Commerce and Finance

Institute Head Sees Happy Augury in SEC-Utility Conference

Business and Industry

Netherlands India Trade With Japan Enlarges in 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATAVIA, Java—Huge Japanese purchases of oil and rubber in Netherlands India are having a favorable effect on the Netherlands Indian trade balance with Japan.

Exports of drapery goods from Japan to Java have, moreover, considerably decreased of late on account of the large stocks which have accumulated in Netherlands India.

The following table shows the development of Netherlands India's trade with Japan:

	In 1,000 tons 1936	1937	Inc. P. C.
Exports to Japan	1,107	1,188	7.3
Imports from Japan	285	373	30.7
	In 1,000,000 florins 1936	1937	Inc. P. C.
Exports to Japan	31.9	43.4	36.5
Imports from Japan	75.0	124.5	66.0

These figures clearly show that, according to value, Netherlands India imported three times as much from Japan as it could export to that country. The ratio in the last months of 1937 grew more adverse, to such a degree that the Netherlands Indian Government intended to draw the attention of the Japanese Government to this tendency, should it continue.

Netherlands Indian official circles now feel gratified over this new development in trade and hope that the increased exports to Japan will not remain limited to war-materials such as oil and rubber, but will also spread to other products, especially Java sugar.

Japan now has fixed the imports of rubber at 5,000 tons per month. Netherlands India is to supply 40 per cent of this quota and Malaya 50 per cent.

Insurgents Seek Silver Sent to U. S. By Bank of Spain

NEW YORK (AP)—Fiscal representatives of General Francisco Franco, head of insurgent Spain, brought court action against the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in an attempt to gain possession of a 186-ton shipment of silver sent here from Madrid vaults of the Bank of Spain.

President George L. Harrison or one of two other leading officers of the Reserve bank was ordered by Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora to appear in court for an examination regarding ownership of the silver hoard.

The plaintiff in the action was named as the Bank of Spain, control of which is claimed by both Insurgent and Loyalist Governments in that country. A radio photo of a power of attorney issued to Joaquin Sunye, of New York, by Aurelio Valls, who described himself as branch manager in England of the Bank of Spain, was filed with the papers. The photo showed Mr. Valls' signature was sworn to in London by American Vice-Consul Franklin C. Gowen.

Spokesmen for the Reserve bank confirmed the claim made by the plaintiff that the silver had a value of $2,150,000.

The consignor was Establishments Aget, a firm of forwarders of Havre, France. Reports that gold was included in the shipment were denied both at the bank and by Franco representatives here, but the latter said some of the silver was "family jewelry" owned by prominent Spaniards on the insurgent side.

The complaint said that Mr. Sunye, a Spaniard, accompanied by two attorneys of the firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, of New York, called upon Vice-Presidents Walter S. Logan and L. Werner Knoke at the bank and demanded immediate delivery of the silver. The Reserve bank officials refused to honor the demand.

Unofficial diplomatic representatives here of the Franco regime indicated their hopes of obtaining possession of the silver or recovering its value would be based chiefly on the claim that the great majority of the officers and directors of the Bank of Spain are on Franco's side.

They added they were informed Valls would come here personally from London to seek possession of the silver.

ELIOT

SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1864

165 Dudley Street, Roxbury

INTEREST BEGINS

JUNE 15

Deposits received by mail

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10
Brockton Savings Bank	June 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 2

Gold Price-Mark-Up Valueless As Business Aid, Street Feels

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The gold price increase rumor is running around in Wall Street again. It seems to have come in on the wire from Toronto and on the cable from London and Amsterdam, but imported or indigenous, the rumor seems to have been responsible for the strong market on Saturday and Monday. No other explanation seems possible in the business or political news, and plenty of people here who don't believe it themselves are ready to give it as reason enough for stocks having opened up on Saturday and moved up further while London was closed for Whitsuntide.

Of course, the facts behind the rumor are simple enough. Amateur-credit dictators have always been prone to think that a simple operation like changing the price of gold in a one-way gold market could somehow automatically cause buyers and sellers in an entire nation to change their ideas of prices according to the wishes of the Warwicks in control of the gold price, and this idea has been embedded in the law of the land since 1934.

Gold Owners Are Beneficiaries

A year ago when semi-prosperity was with us and the Washington authorities were toying with the credit brakes, the thought occurred to many that the Washington authorities might decide to lower the Treasury's buying price for gold, from its level of $35 per ounce.

About $1,000,000,000 face value of gold, or nearly 33,000,000 ounces, was imported into the country in the first half of 1937 to take advantage of the existing price before it might be cut. Had it been cut, a very nice profit would have resulted to those who made these shipments.

The situation is now reversed; commodities have fallen very sharply, and owners of gold mining shares in particular are easily convinced that the theory of the magic power of gold-price changes may again be revived. The President has authority under the Gold Exchange Act of Jan. 30, 1934, to raise the Treasury buying price of gold from $35 per ounce up to $41.34, i. e., to exactly twice its pre-depression or traditional price of $20.67 per ounce.

The President's record is not inflationary. He did not "go off gold" in March, 1933, but took over a banking system which had already suspended gold payments. He promised to return to the gold standard, and Western Congressmen forced the Thomas amendment on him as a rider to the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Would Gold Mark-Up Help?

The above increase of about 18 per cent in the price of gold would multiply the profit margin in gold mining. Outside of that its effect on business would be indirect approaching the imaginary. It certainly would not jump sterling automatically to $5.85 because the Exchange Equalization Fund could meet the rise immediately by jumping the London price of gold from 140 shillings up 18 per cent or by whatever per cent it felt like, and the French could do likewise. The game of competitive devaluation has been worked out to the point where nobody wins except the gold miners.

Indirectly — very indirectly — the move might affect business via the Treasury bookkeeping route. The mark-up at the Mint would also involve a mark-up of all the Treasury's gold holdings in the Kentucky hills, now carried on the books at about $12,900,000,000. They would be increased by about $2,250,000,000.

But it is hard to see where this $2,250,000,000 paper profit could be put where it would have much effect on business. When the last such mark-up was made, in February, 1934, $2,000,000,000 was put in a Stabilization Fund and $1,800,000,000 of it is untouched to this day.

Business Stimulants Ineffective

The current mark-up couldn't be spent at the moment because the Treasury already has a working balance of around $2,000,000,000 and is actually, despite the pump-priming mood of the moment, taking in nearly as much as it is putting out. The only way it can get this swollen working balance into "circulation," i. e., into the banking system is to pay off maturing Treasury bills, week by week, an operation which may be all very well for building up the excess reserves of the member banks of the Federal Reserve system, but one which falls flat as a stimulant to business enthusiasm because it is too technical for anybody to care.

And even while the excess reserves of the banking system are being built up, and the banks put in condition to lend, the borrowers aren't coming round. Hence the effect on business, outside of the gold-mining business, of an increase in the price of gold, is felt here as likely to be at most only indirect and negligible.

The one exception made is the possibility of lucky timing. It is felt that if an upward valuation of gold were to be announced, perhaps in connection with alleged financing needs of the new pump-priming program, at the precise nick of time, it might be followed by a substantial rally in commodity prices and business activity. This, however, in Street opinion, would not remove gold-price juggling from the realm of astrology. The recovery is bound to come sometime, anyway, it is felt.

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Tourist Trade—The estimated expenditures in Canada of tourists from other countries during 1937 amounted to about $294,682,000, an increase of $43,383,000 compared with 1936. Visitors from the United States spent a total of $277,710,000 in Canada during 1937 compared with $238,353,000 in 1936. The major part of the tourist traffic between Canada and the United States consists of travel by motorcar. The expenditures by this class of tourists from the United States were recorded at $181,332,000 in 1937 compared with $153,509,000 in 1936. It is estimated that Canadian tourists in other countries spent $124,422,000 compared with $110,400,000 in the preceding year.

Steel Industry—Excellent results were achieved by the Canadian iron and steel industry in 1937. Pig iron production amounted to 897,855 gross tons compared with 678,231 tons in 1936 and reached the highest annual figure since 1929 when 1,080,160 tons were produced. Canada produced 1,400,000 tons of ingots and castings during the year, a new annual record compared with 1,116,000 tons in the preceding year. The 1937 total was some 2 per cent higher than the 1,378,000 tons produced in 1929.

Home Improvements—Oil heating is increasing in popularity in the region of New Brunswick, Canada, and business conditions in the local oil heating trade are reported to be generally favorable. The Dominion Home Improvement Plan, an arrangement under which home owners may obtain loans at favorable rates of interest, has accounted for numerous installations of modern heating equipment. Easy payment plans and service facilities offered by the major oil companies and numerous independent hardware and plumbing firms have brought oil heating within the range of a larger group of home owners.

Imports from U. S.—The United States exported more goods to Canada than any other country during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1938. Imports from the United States during the year were valued at $487,328,980, the peak year since 1930-31, when the value was $584,407,018. In 1936-37 the value of imports from the United States was recorded at $393,720,662. The value of imports from the United Kingdom in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1938, also reached the high point for some years and was recorded at $149,978,493, compared with $129,507,885 in 1936-37.

Chemical Imports—Canada's basic chemical industry benefited substantially last year from activity in pulp and paper trades, mining and processing of metals, and in textile lines, the three prime outlets for chemicals in that country. Despite reverses in agriculture in some sections of Canada, production and sale of fertilizers exceeded expectations. The year's favorable results are confirmed in chemical employment statistics, which show expansion in pay rolls of more than 10 per cent as compared with the 7 per cent gain in 1936. Exports of chemicals and related products recorded a gain of 21 per cent in 1937 and imports of such products, not including raw sulphur, advanced 19 per cent.

Radio License Fee—Canadian radio receiver licenses which formerly have been issued at $2 per year will be increased to $2.50 per year. It was announced at the same time that the existing regulations which permit a single license to cover more than one receiver in a residence, or a household receiver and an automobile receiver, will be canceled. The announcement stated that the action was necessary in order to provide additional revenue to cover the increased expenditure of the Canadian Broadcasting Company. It was reported that a total of 988,140 private receiving station licenses were issued in the first eight months of the current fiscal year, and it is expected that a total of 1,125,000 licenses will be issued during the entire fiscal year.

Tobacco Production—The increasing economic importance of the tobacco industry of Canada is evidenced by information made available showing that the value of the 1937 crop will approximate $17,000,000 compared with a recorded value of $6,800,000 a decade ago. The area adapted to the growth of tobacco in Canada has been increased from 40,000 acres in 1929 to 50,000 acres in 1937, and it is considered probable that the acreage may eventually be increased to 100,000.

Woodpulp Exports—Exports of woodpulp from Canada during 1937 amounting to 835,723 short tons were uniformly higher when compared with the 717,655 short tons exported during the preceding year. Exports of bleached sulphite pulp during 1937 amounting to 369,877 short tons compared with 351,650 tons in 1936 continued to be the largest item in the woodpulp group. The United States took 65 per cent of the unbleached sulphite pulp, 79 per cent of the bleached sulphite pulp, 87 per cent of the mechanical pulp, and 92.5 per cent of the sulphate group. The most important customers for Canadian woodpulp during 1937, next to the United States, were the United Kingdom and Japan.

Brighter Outlook For Utility-U. S. Co-operation Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 7—Brightening prospects for friendly co-operation between the electric utility industry and the Federal Government were reported to the country's utility industry here today by C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute and of the Engineers' Public Service Company.

Speaking before the sixth annual convention of the institute, holding sessions through Thursday in the Municipal Auditorium, Mr. Kellogg found particular support for his statement in the conference under way between the Securities and Exchange Commission and a committee from the principal holding companies. These are going forward as a study for possibly re-integration of existing utility groups.

Happy Augury Seen

"It is still too early for any tangible result to emerge," Mr. Kellogg said, "but the conferences have begun and the gesture itself should be of happy augury to our industry. One of the principal things the utilities have suffered from in recent years has been a punitive attitude by the Federal Government. The words and actions of Chairman Douglas, of the Commission, indicate a clear desire to remove that threat, and this will enable the utilities to perform efficiently their essential public service role."

Mr. Kellogg said that, since 1927, the average residential electric rate has been reduced 37 per cent and average domestic consumption has increased 85 per cent.

Harry A. Snow, controller of the Detroit Edison Company, reported today that lower electric costs can best be achieved through a reduction in tax burdens and other costs saddled on the utilities by the Federal Government.

"Lower labor costs," Mr. Snow said, "are out of the question with the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the attitude of the Administration toward higher wages and shorter hours. Lower coal prices are made difficult by the Guffey-Vinson Coal Control Act. Lower interest rates would help, but the Securities and Exchange Act has not made it easier to refinance, nor has the Public Utility Act of 1935 increased confidence in the continuing solvency of utility companies.

Earning Power Declining

"That leaves lower taxes as the only possibility, but the tax burden has been increased by the old-age benefits tax, the unemployment compensation tax, the Federal excise on electricity, the undistributed profits tax and a higher income tax.

"Lower costs could be achieved if less reports were required from the utilities' accounting staffs. But right now we have a 132-page questionnaire from the Federal Power Commission, the most voluminous we ever received, and last year the Detroit Edison Company forwarded to State and Federal authorities 21,726 pages of reports of various kinds. In 1917 it was 487 pages."

Walter H. Sammis, New York, president of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, said that, according to present indications, "the electric light and power companies will have an operating income of about $654,000,000 for 1938, as compared with $645,000,000 in 1927. "Thus," he continued, "we are practically back where we were 11 years ago, although in the meantime we have invested between four and five billion dollars in additional plant and equipment.

"The earning power of invested capital is showing a steady decline."

South's Living Cost Called U. S. Lowest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Government statistics refute recent statements by southern labor leaders that costs of food products, bituminous coal, and cost of living in general in the South are higher than in other sections of the country, according to Fitzgerald Hall, president of the Southern States Industrial Council.

The indexes of average retail costs of food computed by the Department of Labor as of March 15, 1938 range from 73.0 in the East South Central to 77.2 in the West South Central states, as compared with an index of 78.6 for the United States as a whole, 76.3 for the New England states and 79.3 for the Middle Atlantic states. Thus that part of the South reflecting the highest food costs is only one point above the very lowest cost in other parts of the country.

In the figures for the South are included Baltimore, and Washington, D. C. which has the highest cost of living of any city in the country. If these cities were excluded, the index for the South would be even lower by comparison, it was pointed out.

Betts Elected Chairman Of Chicago Stock Exchange

CHICAGO (AP)—Arthur M. Betts has been elected chairman of the Chicago Stock Exchange's Board of Governors.

Under a new constitution, the governors will choose the Exchange's first salaried president soon.

Mr. Betts, who is senior partner in Alfred L. Baker & Co., brokers, issued a statement saying:

"Further progress in devising fair trading rules is essential. While adequately protecting the public against operations of the few unscrupulous people, such rules should not be too technical or restrictive because of the danger that they might hamper or discourage the normal, legitimate, wholesome functioning of honest, conscientious brokers."

Thaddeus R. Benson, retiring chairman and former president of the Exchange, was one of those chosen to serve three-year terms on the board.

ICC Asks Class 1 Carriers for Data On Trucks' Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—All Class 1 common carriers of property by motor vehicle operating in parts of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware have been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as defined in its rate investigation case known as Mc-20, to file on or before June 13 income statements for 1937 and the three months ended March 31, 1938.

The carriers which keep their accounts on a four-week basis may permit the 1938 statement to cover the first three months of the current year as recorded by their books instead of the three months ended March 31. The statements must be made under oath on a form prescribed by the commission.

Class 1 common carriers of property by motor vehicle are those which have gross revenues of $100,000 or more annually.

The commission broadened its investigation of the motor carriers in this area to "include the lawfulness of the maximum, minimum and precise basis of all rates, charges and classifications, and the rules, regulations, and practices relating thereto, applicable to the transportation by all common carriers by motor vehicle subject to the Motor Carrier Act, 1935, of all property, except household goods, live stock, automobiles, petroleum products in tank trucks, and articles of unusual size and value, in interstate or foreign commerce between all points" included in the territory designated by the commission, except operations which are wholly in the City of New York or within the New York commercial zone.

Socony-Vacuum Reports 1937 Taxes Equal $2,087 for Each Employee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. says in its annual report to employees that the taxes it paid last year, including gasoline taxes collected for the states, totaled $124,292,773, which was equal to $3.99 a share on the capital stock. Deducting the taxes in the 50 per cent owned companies and applying the remainder to the 56,144 employees, it is computed by the company that the taxes amounted to $2,087 for each person on the pay roll.

The company's retired employees last year received $3,236,821 in pensions, while dependents of 384 employees received death-benefit paymnts amounting to $758,006.

The total pay roll last year, including pay for the 20,000 employees, in foreign countries, was $89,684,678. The report says that the capital necessary to implement these 56,144 jobs amounted to $680,828,000, or an average of $12,126 for each job.

Referring to the proposed $65,000,000 of capital expenditures in the United States this year, the company said:

"These capital expenditures mean more work and more jobs. This is why the company does not distribute all its profits to the stockholders: it needs to keep part of the profits of good times in the business to safeguard its existence and help to pay wages during lean years, and to meet the requirements for new equipment and the development of new crude oil supplies, or to pay off some of teh long-term debts incurred. And that, in turn, is the reason why industry generally has believed the undistributed-profits tax to be unsound: the tax puts a penalty on a corporation that safeguards its life and its employees' welfare by keeping part of its profits in the business."

U. S. to Buy Silver From Loyalist Spain

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury officials indicated they had agreed to purchase about $2,000,000 worth of silver brought to New York recently by the Spanish Loyalist Government.

The silver was contained in a cargo first thought to contain many millions of gold and later determined to be a smaller amount of silver.

A Treasury spokesman indicated that no long term agreement had been made with the Loyalists. The current Treasury price at New York is 43 cents per ounce.

Steel Pay Rolls Off 7 Per Cent in April

NEW YORK (AP)—April pay rolls in the steel industry amounted to $47,809,000, about 7 per cent below the March total, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported.

The decline reflected both the smaller number of working days in April, and the fact that operations in that month were at a lower rate than in March.

A total of 445,000 employees were on the pay roll in April, compared with 455,000 the previous month.

Further Reports Of Big Salaries Are Made to SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Samuel Insull, Jr., received aggregate remuneration of $51,041 as assistant to the chairman of Commonwealth Edison Company in 1937, the company's annual report to the Securities Commission showed.

James Simpson, chairman of Commonwealth Edison, received $97,808, compared with $65,120 in 1936, and Britton I. Budd, listed as an "employee of the company, received $69,840 in 1937.

S. L. Avery, president of Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., received remuneration of $100,390 in the year ended Jan. 31, 1938, compared with $100,180 in the preceding fiscal year. F. M. Folsom, vice-president, received $69,140, compared with $75,180, and R. H. Folger, vice-president, $69,140, compared with $65,113.

B. Earl Puckett, president of Allied Stores Corporation, received aggregate remuneration of $102,526 in the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1938, compared with $113,564 the previous year. Edward R. Mitton, a vice-president, received $61,695, which was paid by Jordan Marsh Company, a subsidiary, compared with $72,093 the previous fiscal year, and Edward W. Broidy, vice-president, received $48,354.

R. W Jameson, president of United Stores Corporation, received $41,050 in 1937, compared with $40,916 the previous year.

B. W. Lynch, an officer of Standard Gas & Electric Company, received $50,000, compared with $39,116 the previous fiscal year. H. C. Cummins, an officer, received $31,205 and B. F. Braheney, an officer, $31,040.

"I never could have managed it alone"

INDIVIDUALS who find themselves named as executor under the will of a friend or relative face two alternatives: They may either shoulder the responsibilities for this complicated task alone or they may enlist the aid of those experienced in every detail of estate procedure.

The following letter might well have been written by many who have turned to Old Colony for such service by appointing this Company as agent:

Old Colony Trust Company
Boston
Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

Under my father's will I was named executor. A preliminary study brought out very clearly that I could not carry on my business duties and do justice to the task of settling the estate. There were complicated tax problems which called for expert judgment, to say nothing of the many questions of accounting and bookkeeping with which I was not familiar.

By having Old Colony Trust Company as my agent I was entirely relieved of such time-consuming tasks. In addition I found your advice invaluable with respect to matters requiring my decisions. Thank you for this demonstration of the practicability of your services.

Very truly yours,

Our booklet, "*Wills and Trusts*," outlines not only Old Colony's qualifications as executor and trustee, but every other service we offer to simplify the modern problems of property management.

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Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sales of Cotton Cloth Moderate; Prices Are Down

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Unusually heavy retail sales of cotton goods during National Cotton Week just ended found only mild reflection in the trading reported in primary cotton gray goods markets. Total gray goods sales were said to slightly more than equal the week's output from the looms, even though the re-opening of some mills that had previously been closed brought some increase in the yardage coming off the looms.

The Cotton Week promotions over the retail counters were undertaken this year on a wider scale than ever before and early reports on the week's sales records are said to be highly gratifying. Executives of many of the largest chain stores have expressed keen satisfaction at the sales already achieved, and declare their belief the Cotton Week promotion will have a great stimulating effect on the cotton goods sales throughout the month. The fact that volume sales of gray goods during the week were made only at the expense of further price recessions left the mills in a worse position than before cotton futures began to slide. Although they were able to buy cotton fully a cent a pound cheaper, in many cases, the decline in gray goods prices amounts to a cent and one half a pound and sometimes more, so that even the most efficient producers still find gray goods prices on standard print cloths are four to six cents a pound under mill costs.

The 39-inch 80-squares changed hands for quick delivery at 6 cents flat, which compares with sales the week previous at 6¼ cents. On 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s there was volume trading at 4⅞ cents, which compares with 5⅛ cents a week ago.

Sales of 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64x60s were made in some volume at 4¼ cents, which compares with 4½ cents a week ago. Dealing in the midweek was at 4⅜ cents.

Odd constructions, and some of the narrow widths were relatively firmer than the standard numbers. Sheetings were not very active.

Carded broadcloths were active but cheaper. The 36½-inch, 5-yard, 80x60s sold at 4½ cents and the 100x60s at 6 cents, though some mills refused to take business at these prices.

Ducks were moving in very limited volume, but mills making khaki suitings of gabardine, or similar heavy weaves were reported to be overwhelmed with orders.

Fine goods continued rather slow. Orders for combed broadcloths were put through on a basis of 9 to 9¼ cents for 128x68s and 136x60s, while 128x64s made of slub yarn moved at 10 to 10¼ cents.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Bralorne Mines Ltd	10c	July 15	June 30
Coca-Cola Bottling Co (St Louis)	25c	July 20	July 10
Lindell Trust Co. (St Louis, Mo.)	25c	July 1	June 20
Petrol Explor Inc	10c	June 15	June 4
Sheep Crk G M Ltd	1c	July 15	June 30
Supertest Petrol Corp Ltd	25c	July 2	June 17
Do ord	25c	July 2	June 17
Do bearer	25c	July 2	.....
Do ord bearer	25c	July 2	.....
Reduced			
Cannon Mills	25c	July 1	June 18
Initial			
Mission Corp	$1	June 29	June 10
Regular			
Amer Thermos Bottle 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 20
Appalachian Elec Pwr Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 6
Atl City Fire Ins Co	$1	Q June 30	June 20
Bancohio Corp	20c	Q July 1	June 22
Bralorne Mines Ltd	15c	Q July 15	June 30
Briggs Mfg Co	25c	June 30	June 16
Bruns-B-Coil pf	$1.25	July 1	June 20
Burdine's $2.80 pf	70c	Q July 11	June 30
Carter (Wm) Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q June 15	June 10
Can Celanese 7% pf	$1.75	Q June 30	June 17
Celanese 7% pr pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 17
Chicago Towel Co	$1.50	.. June 23	June 13
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q June 23	June 13
Churngold Corp	June 30	June 15	
Cincin&Sub B Tel	$1.12	Q July 1	June 17
Coca-ColaBot(St.L)	25c	Q July 20	July 10
Comwith Wat & Light $7 pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 20
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 20
Consol Ret St 8% pf	$2	Q July 1	June 18
Do pf	$2	Q July 1	June 18
Delaware R R Co	$1	S July 1	June 15
Doernbecher Mfg (Ne- vada)	15c	Q June 20	June 4
Dominion Coal Co Ltd 6% pf	38c	Q July 2	June 15
Electrical Prod Consol (Seattle, Wash)	25c	S July 1	June 21
Fidelity Trust (Balti- more)	75c	.. June 30	June 20
Foster & Kleiser Class A pf	37½c	Q July 1	June 15
Green (D) 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 15
Griggs, Cooper & Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1	July 1
Home Ins of Hawaii	40c	Q June 15	June 10
Intl Nickel Co pf	$1.75	Q Aug. 1	July 2
Intl Nickel Co of Canada 7% pf	87½c	Q Aug. 10	July 2
Investors Roy	12½c	Q June 30	June 15
Do pf	50c	Q June 30	June 15
Joplin Water Works Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 15	July 1
Lambert Co	37½c	.. July 1	June 12
Landed Banking & Ln (Hamilton, O)	$1.25	Q July 2	June 17
Lykens Valley Railroad & Coal Co	40c	S July 1	June 15
Mfrs Trust (NY)	50c	Q July 1	June 15
Do pf	50c	Q July 15	July 1
Micromatic Hone	5c	June 15	June 10
Miss R Pw 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 15
Mo Edison $7 pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 20
Monongahela Val Water 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 15	July 1
Natl Bk of Commerce (New Orleans, La)	40c	S July 1	June 17
Navarro Oil	10c	Q June 30	June 20
Nehi Corp 1st pf 31½c	1st	Q July 1	June 15
N J Water 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 20
Northwest Teleg	$1.50	S July 1	June 15
Norwood - Hyde Park Bk & Tr (Cin,Oh)	$1.25	Q July 1	June 20
Pac So Invest $3 pf	75c	Q July 1	June 15
Pet Exploration	25c	Q June 15	June 4
Phi. B&Wash RR	$1.50	S June 30	June 15
Pruden Inv $6 pf	$1.50	Q July 15	June 30
Richmond Water Wks 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 20
Sheep Crk Gold M	3c	Q July 15	June 20
So Pittsb Wtr Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 15	July 1
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 15	July 1
Do pf	$1.25	Q Aug. 19	Aug. 10
Spartan Mills	$4	S July 1	June 27
Sunshine Mining	60c	Q June 30	June 15
Superalik Hos Mills Ltd 5% pf	$2.50	S July 2	June 17
Supertes Pet C Ltd	50c	S July 2	June 17
Do ord	50c	S July 2	June 17
Do bearer	50c	S July 2	.....
Do ord bearer		S July 2	.....
Do $1.50 pf B	75c	S July 1	June 17
Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q June 1	May 15
Un on Elec Co of Mo 7% p'	$1.75	Q *July 1	June 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 15
Union Trust Co (Indianapolis, Ind.)	$3	Q July 1	June 20
U S Gauge Co	$2.50	S July 1	June 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	S July 1	June 20
Westmoreland Wtr Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 20
Wichita Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 15	July 1
Wiser Oil Co	25c	Q July 1	June 10
West Texas Util Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 15
Western Groc Ltd	75c	Q July 15	June 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q July 15	June 20
Yosemite Portind Cem 4% non-cum pf	10c	Q July 1	June 20

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s '41	108.8	108.8	108.8
12 3⅜s '47-'43	110.19	110.19	110.19
9 3¼s '45 '43	110.2	110.1	110.2
1 3¼s '45-'43 reg	109.31	109.31	109.31
1 3¼s '46-'44	109.29	109.29	109.29
1 4s '54-'44	114.17	114.17	114.17
5 2¾s '47-'45	106.16	106.16	106.16
25 2½s '45	105.26	105.26	105.26
2 3¼s '49-'46	108.17	108.17	108.17
1 2¾s '51-'48	104.16	104.16	104.16
10 2½s '48	104	104	104
11 2½s '53-'49	101.29	101.25	101.25
3 3s '55-'51	106.10	106.10	106.10
47 2½s '60-'55	103.30	103.23	103.23
1 2¾s '59-'56	102.24	102.24	102.24
Federal Farm Mortgages			
200 2¾s '47-'42	105.8	105.8	105.8
Home Owners' Loan			
6 2¾s '49-'39	103.5	103.4	103.4
7 3s '52-'44	106.12	106.10	106.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Last
10 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	97½	97½	97½
11 Alleghany 5s '44	60½	60½	60½
3 Allied Strs 4½s '50	81	81	81
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	81½	81½	81½
1 Allis Chalm 4s '52	105¼	105¼	105¼
21 Am&For P 5s 2030	52	51¼	51¼
1 Am Ice 5s '53	99	99	99
11 AmIGChem 5½s '49	105	105	105
9 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅜	113⅛	113⅛
18 Am T&T 2¼s	'68	102¼	102	102
2 Am T&T 3¼s '61	102⅝	102½	102⅝
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	94	94	94
12 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105	104¾	104¾
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	24	24	24
4 Arm Del 4s '57	94½	93⅞	94¼
4 Arm2Del 4s '55	94	93⅞	94
28 AT&SF 4s '95	103	102¼	103
15 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	85⅜	85	85⅜
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	84	84	84
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	95½	95½	95½
10 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
2 A C Line 4s 52	72	72	72
2 B&O rfg 6s 95	20½	20½	20½
4 B&O rfg 5s '95	19	18⅞	19
17 B&O 5s'96 F	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 B&O 5s2000 D	18½	18½	18½
27 B&O cv 4½s'60	15¼	14⅞	15
2 B&O 4s'48	40¼	40¼	40¼
3 B&O 5s S W 50	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Bang & Ar 4s '51 st	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 Bell TPa 5s'48 B	117½	117⅜	117⅜
3 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	104	104	104
23 Beth Stl 3½s'52	92	91¾	92
9 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	53	53	53
3 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Bush T Bldg 5s'60	45	45	45
4 Can Nat 4½s'60 Jly	116½	116½	116½
12 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119⅝	119¼	119⅜
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114½	114½	114½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114½	114½	114½
2 Can Nor 4½s '46	124¼	124¼	124¼
6 Can Pac 5s '44	112	111½	112
1 Can Pac 4½s'60	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
9 Can Pac 4s perp	79¼	78¾	78¾
1 Can Pac 4s'68	96	96	96
107	102½	6	107¼	106½	106½
4⅞	2½	Det & Mackinac	2	2½	2½	–½	M'y 31
6	5½	Det & Mac pf	20	5½	5½	5½	M'y 25
39¼	25	Devoe & Ray A (3)	130	27½	27	27½	
34	28¾	Dixie-VortexA(2½)	20	30	30	30	Jun 6
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	102	102	102	Apr 23
116½	111¾	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	160	116	116	116	Jun 4
171	157	Eastm Kodak pf(6)	60	158½	158½	158½	Jun 6
106½	94½	Endicott-John pf(5)	30	104½	103	103	Jun 3
1937	Sale	Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
2	½	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
11¼	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	20	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	Jun 1
77	67	Fed Lt&Trac pf (6)	80	75	75	75	Jun 3
15	15	Filene's Sons (¼e)	10	15	15	15	Jun 1
96	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	89½	89½	89½	— ½
65	50	Foster Wheeler pf	10	60	60	60	M'y 19
40½	25	Frank Simon pf	10	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	M'y 31
16¾	9½	Gamewell Co (¼e)	60	11⅛	11	11⅛	Jun 6
93	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	20	93	93	93	Jun 6
123	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	40	123	123	123	M'y 26
120½	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	113½	113½	113½	Jun 4
35	25	Gen G & El cv pf	10	35	35	35	M'y 24
123	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	40	121	120½	121	
106	101¼	Gen Print Ink pf(6)	10	102	102	102	
90	85½	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	30	85½	85½	85½	Mar21
28¾	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	110	18¼	17½	18¼	Jun 6
98	98	Gen Time In pf (6)	20	98	98	98	Jun 1
80	60½	Gold & StockTel(6)	10	62½	62½	62½	Jun 3
58	52¼	Goth Silk H pf (7)	10	58	58	58	Jun 6
127½	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	10	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	Jun 3
40	40	Green Bay & W	30	40	40	40	Jan 21
45	34¼	Greene Cananea(3)	30	40	40	40	Apr 16
28	12	Guantan Sugar pf	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'y 31
35	30	Hack W pf A (1¾)	70	35	34¾	34¾	Jun 6
100	90	Hamil Wat pf (6)	10	90	90	90	M'y 23
95½	85	Hanna(MA)$5pf(5)	10	85	85	85	Jun 2
126½	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	120	120	120	Apr 7
67	50¼	Hat Corp pf (6½)	80	60	60	60	M'y 6
158	150	Helme (GW) pf (7)	80	150	150	150	M'y 31
131½	126¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	20	128¼	128¼	128¼	–1
102	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	50	102	102	102	Jun 6
108	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	108	108	108	Jun 4
38	23	Ill Central LL (4)	50	30	30	30	
138	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	10	138	138	138	Jun 6
98	82	Interch Corp pf (6)	20	82¼	82¼	82¼	M'y 26
6	2¼	Int Ry Centl Am	50	3¼	3	3	
48½	28½	Int Ry C A pf(2½k)	20	31½	31	31	Jun 6
68¼	46½	Int Silver pf (2k)	50	57	56	56	M'y 27
75	63	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	10	70	70	70	Jun 4
117	113¼	Island Crk C pf (6)	20	115	115	115	M'y 16
126¼	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	50	126¼	126¼	126¼	M'y 17
78	49¾	Jones & L Stl pf	30	52	52	52	Jun 6
119¼	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	119¼	119¼	119¼	M'y 20
73	63	Keith-A Opf(3½k)	30	67	64	67	M'y 6
87½	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	20	85	85	85	Jun 3
16	15	Kinney (G R) pf	10	15½	15½	15½	Mar 6
16½	9	Kinney (G R) pr pf	10	10	10	10	Jun 4
18	8	Laclede Gas	20	11½	11½	11½	–1
33	15	Laclede Gas pf	110	23¼	21¼	22¼	Jun 2
105	95	Lehigh P C 4%pf(4)	10	105½	105½	105½	M'y 31
103	93¼	Loose-W B 5%pf(5)	20	95	95	95	Jun 6
140½	125	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	50	138½	138½	138½	+1½
126	116⅝	MacAnd & F pf (6)	50	120	120	120	Jun 1
9	7½	Manati Sugar pf ct	10	9	9	9	Jan 24
20½	5¾	Manh Ry gtd	20	11	11	11	M'y 26
1¼	½	Market St Ry	90	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y 20
7¾	3½	Market St Ry pf	20	4½	4½	4½	M'y 28
14¼	7	Market St Ry pr pf	10	10	10	10	Jun 6
2¼	⅞	Market St Ry 2 pf	10	2	2	2	M'y 25
165	157	Mathieson A pf (7)	30	163	162½	163	M'y 31
91½	75	Maytag Co 1 pf (6)	20	76½	76½	76½	M'y 27
21	18⅛	Maytag C pf xw (3)	20	21	21	21	Apr 22
84	70	McLellan St pf (6)	20	75¼	75¼	75¼	M'y 25
72	55	Mead Corp pf (6)	30	57¼	56½	56½	Apr 18
23	14	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	20	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jun 6
17	12	Merch & Min Tr	10	12	12	12	M'y 31
101½	76	Midl Stl Pr 1 pf (8)	10	89	89	89	Jun 4
94½	89	Milw El Ry pf (6)	100	89¼	89	89	Apr 25
110	100	Minn-Hon pf B (4)	30	110	110	110	M'y 31
1⅜	½	Minn StP&SSM LL	90	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 17
39½	25	Morris&Essex(3⅜)	50	30¼	30	30¼	
54¼	26	Mullins Mfg pf	40	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
104	95	Murphy (GC) pf(5)	100	100	100	100	Jun 3
15¼	7½	Nash Chat & St L	50	9½	9⅛	9⅛	Jun 3
112½	106½	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	20	111	111	111	
111⅞	105¼	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	Jun 3
136	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	10	129	129	129	Jun 4
106	99½	Newberry 5% pf (5)	20	105	105	105	Jun 6
12	6	New Orl T & Mex	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar29
4¾	2	NY Dock	30	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 6
11¾	5¼	NY Dock pf	20	8	8	8	Jun 4
120	101	NY & Harlem (5)	120	111	111	111	M'y 20
111	111	NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	111	111	111	Apr 28
61	54	NY Lack & W (5)	10	54	54	54	Jun 1
23	20⅝	NY Shipbldg pf	10	42	42	42	M'y 17
100	100	NY Steam $7 pf	20	100	100	100	Jan 15
88¼	85½	NY Steam $6 pf	30	86¼	86	86	Mar23
106¾	100	Norfolk&West pf(4)	30	100	100	100	–1
93¾	76	Northern Cent (4)	10	76	76	76	Apr 18
31½	25	Northwest Tel (3)	10	28	28	28	Jun 6
22	12¾	Norw Tire & R pf	10	18½	18½	18½	Jun 3
24	21½	Omnibus Cp pf (8)	10	89	89	89	M'y 17
128¼	122	Otis Elev pf (6)	110	128	128	128	Jun 6
50	39¼	Outlet Co (3)	10	39¼	39½	39¼	Apr 28
115	115	Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	M'y 31
5⅜	2½	Pac Coast	10	4	4	4	Jun 6
18	10½	Pac Coast 1 pf	10	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun 3
8½	3¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 4
116	87	Pac Tel & Tel (3e)	20	98	98	98	
140	132½	Pac T & T pf (6)	280	139	138¼	138¼	Jun 6
55½	27¼	Panhandle P&R pf	130	38	34	36	+5
94	90½	Paramine pf (4)	30	90½	90½	90½	Apr 19
112½	110	Peoples D pf (6½)	10	111½	111½	111½	M'y 21
38½	15	Pere Marq pf	40	18½	18½	18½	Jun 6
37¼	17⅜	Pere Marq pr pf	50	19½	19	19½	Jun 6
2½	1¼	Phila Rap Tr	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr 25
3	2¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	40	3	3	3	Jun 2
50½	38	Phillips Jones pf	20	38	38	38	M'y 4
36	30¼	Phoenix H pf (3½)	20	36	36	36	Apr 29
52	40	Pirelli (1.68¾g)	20	50	50	50	M'y 21
16⅜	6	Pitt & West Va	60	9	8	8	M'y 31
61	41	Pitt Coke&Ir pf (5)	10	49¼	49¼	49¼	M'y 26
166	163	Pitt Pt Wayne (7)	20	163	163	163	Feb 2
174	146	Pitt Pt Way pf (7)	20	146	146	146	Jun 3
46	20½	Pitt Steel pf B	110	27	25¾	27	+2
26½	11½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	30	16	15½	16	+1
45	23	Pitt Steel pr pf	20	23¾	23¾	23¾	+1¾
12	6	Pitt Term Coal pf	20	6	6	6	M'y 28
57	48	Pitt United pf	20	51¼	51	51	M'y 25
122¼	116¼	Procter & G pf (5)	70	117	116¼	116½	Jun 6
143	123	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	10	136	136	136	Jun 1
73¼	3⅜	RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'y 25
41	34¼	Real Silk Hos pf	50	34½	34½	34½	Apr 4
66⅞	40	Rens & Saratoga(8)	10	45	45	45	M'y 21
85	65	Rev Cop & B pf	10	67	67	67	M'y 19
64½	62½	RC&B5¼%pf(5¼k)	20	62½	62½	62½	Feb 24
58½	51¼	Reyn Tob (1.80e)	10	55	55	55	M'y 11
105	.79	Safe St 7% pf (7)	120	91	90	91	+1
93	68	Safe St 6% pf (6)	10	82	82	82	M'y 31
81	58	Safe St 5% pf (5)	10	70	70	70	Jun 6
5½	2½	St L Southwest	20	2½	2½	2½	M'y 6
6	6	St L Southwest pf	10	6	6	6	M'y 28
42	34¾	Scott Paper (.80e)	90	40½	40	40	
27¾	20⅝	Sheaffer Pen (1e)	10	24½	24½	24½	M'y 23
82½	45	Sloss-Sheffield (1e)	70	75½	75½	75½	
100	91	Sloss-Sh Stl pf (6)	120	98	97¾	98	–1
140¼	128	So P R Sug pf (8)	130	133	133	133	Jun 3
46	29	Spalding 1 pf	10	35½	35½	35½	M'y 31
1937	Sale	Spear&Co pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov30
39	29	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	10	34	34	34	Jun 6
61	48½	Spiegel pf (4½)	90	51½	50½	50½	— ¾
125	119½	Sun Oil pf (6)	40	123½	123½	123½	Jun 6
47	34	Talc (J) ptc pf(2¾)	30	39¼	39	39	M'y 23
56	35	The Fair pf	20	45	45	45	
44	16	Twin City R T pf	100	28	27	28	+1
114	110⅜	United Biscuit pf (7)	10	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅜
80½	60	United Dye pf (7)	10	73	73	73	Jun 4
7⅞	3½	US Distributing pf	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'y 31
169¾	162¼	US Gypsum pf (7)	40	165	165	165	M'y 12
45	15	US Tobacco pf (1¾)	40	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
147⅜	134	Univ Leaf T pf (8)	10	135	135	135	M'y 23
54	27½	Univ Pictures 1 pf	10	34	34	34	M'y 20
25	16	Vadsco Sales pf	50	18	17	17	M'y 4
106½	97	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	10	106	106	106	Jun 3
1937	Sale	Vick Shr & Pac (5)	50	66	63	66	Sep 27
1937	Sale	Vick Shr & P pf(5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
110½	105	Va El&P $6 pf (6)	50	109	109	109	— ¼
4½	1⅝	Va Iron C & C	20	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 20
15¾	5¼	Va Iron C & C pf	10	7½	7½	7½	Jun 4
57	37	Vulcan Detin	40	42½	42½	42½	M'y 26
118½	117¼	Vulcan Detin pf(7)	20	118	118	118	M'y 23
3⅜	1½	Wabash pf B	90	1½	1½	1½	Jun 1
40	20	Warner Bros P pf	10	30	30	30	
1½	1⅛	Wells Fargo	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun 4
102½	70	West Penn El A (7)	20	79	79	79	+ ¼
102½	82¾	West P El 7% pf(7)	20	87	86	86	Jun 4
97¾	74	West P El 6% pf (6)	10	79	79	79	
121	116	W Penn P 7%pf(7)	10	121	121	121	Jun 6
116½	111½	W Penn P 6%pf(6)	10	115¾	115¾	115¾	Jun 6
140	103	West E&M pf (1¾e)	10	122	122	122	
32¾	31½	Weston El Inst A(2)	40	32	32	32	Jun 2
60	60	Wheel & Lake Erie	30	60	60	60	M'y 20
90	65	Wheel&LE pf (5½)	40	70	70	70	M'y 12
66	42	Worth P & M pf A	20	49	49	49	Jun 6
94	55½	Wright Aero	10	80	80	80	+3
93	71	Yellow Tr 7% pf(7)	70	76	76	76	Jun 2

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¼	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	10	10	10	Jun 2
68	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	20	59	59	59	M'y 25
80	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	60	72½	72	72	Jun 2
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	10	44	44	44	Jun 6
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	130	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jun 6
87	58½	Cuban-Am S pf	10	58½	58½	58½	Jun 1
56	48⅛	Cushman7%pf(3½)	30	55¼	55¼	55¼	M'y 28
23	18	Cushman s8 pf	20	22	22	22	M'y 31
107	102½	DaytonP&L pf(4½)	6	107¼	106½	1 6 ½	+1¼
4⅞	2½	Det & Mackinac		2½	2½	–½	M'y 31
6	5½	Det & Mac pf	20	5½	5½	5½	M'y 25
39¼	25	Devoe & Ray A (3)	130	27½	27	27½	
34	28¾	D

Move to Explore Spanish Bombing Makes Headway

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—Norway today joined Sweden in accepting Great Britain's invitation to take part in a proposed international commission to investigate bombings in Spain.

The United States, only other country invited to join Britain in the undertaking, was said to be giving "sympathetic attention" to the proposal, but has made no final reply.

Unrest Over Raids

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 7—Mr. John Hurleton Leche, British Minister to Barcelona, has completed an examination of Granollers, the Spanish town bombed last week by Franco-ist planes. He declares there is no military objective in the center of the town where most of the bombs fell through there are one or two factories and an airdrome on the outskirts. Witnesses told him that five hostile planes flying at a height of about 12,000 feet carried out the raid. Military experts consulted here are of the opinion that it would be quite easy to miss a target by a half mile at such range.

Meanwhile, there is growing evidence that the systematic bombing of Spanish towns and civilians by Italian and German airmen is arousing great indignation in Nationalist Spain itself. Reports of unrest at La Linea which have been current here and which Gen. Francisco Franco has denied, are believed in well-informed circles to have at least a substratum of truth. Outbreaks and arrests are believed to have occurred in the north also.

Some observers consider the indignation so widespread that it may even bring rapprochement between moderate Spanish elements on the two sides in the civil war. At any rate it is generally agreed that frightfulness is failing in its object and instead of weakening the determination of the civilian population is stiffening their determination to resist.

Heavy Toll in Air Raids

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier), June 7 (AP)—The toll in Insurgent air raids yesterday on the Mediterranean seaboard was at last 84, Government advices said.

There were 30 fatalities at Alicante, 17 at Valencia, 12 at Segorbe and 25 at smaller coastal villages between Castellon de la Plana and Alicante.

The foray, made by five German-made Junker bombers, followed a week of seaboard raids in which there were more than 400 fatalities.

Camp Fire Girls' Protegee

Baby Leona Jackson of Oakland, Calif.

Recipient of 72-Piece Wardrobe of Dainty and Appropriate Wear From "Sisters" of Character-Building Movement in the West. Center—Leona's Mother, Mrs. Joan Jackson. Left—Frances Miller. Right—Ruth Dean, the Girls of the Camp Fire Group Which Has "Adopted" Leona

California Girls Sew Gift Layette And Present It to Worthy Mother

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Because they wanted to see the baby that was to receive a layette they were making, a youthful group of Camp Fire Girls of Alexander Hamilton Junior High School staged the first "sitdown" strike in the history of the Camp Fire movement.

Having spent long hours knitting, sewing and hemming baby clothes in previous years, only to turn them over to the Needlecraft Guild for disposition, the young social workers decided that this year they would see the recipient of their bounty.

Their "demands" to Mrs. H. J. Erickson, their Camp Fire Counselor, included: that "it" be a girl, and the first-born of a young and needy mother. A search followed.

When a baby girl was born to Mrs. Joan Jackson, she was promptly named Leona "because when I was little I read a book about a Camp Fire Girl named that," explained the mother.

Wide-eyed with awe-tinged curiosity came the young misses to the cribside, bearing their offering, 72 hand-made pieces.

"Isn't she adorable?" whispered the young philanthropists. "Couldn't we adopt her as our Camp Fire baby and look after the clothes she'll need?"

The grateful parents agreed that "we never heard of anything so wonderful happening to anyone."

And so these adolescent Miss Americas have returned to their homes and are cutting out dainty dresses for "their baby," learning all the while the deeper significances of social service and sisterly love.

Iowa Primary

(Continued from Page 1)

the northwestern tier at the end of the summer.

With numerous other short trips planned in the East, it becomes clearer than ever that President Roosevelt is going to "stump" the country intensively this mid-term election, using his own particular methods of campaigning.

These plans seem to have been spurred on, rather than deterred by the Iowa result, where Senator Gillette, the first Senator to run for renomination who voted against the President's court plan, has won his overwhelming victory. "No comment" was the taciturn watchword at the White House this morning, as the President conferred with James A. Farley, his political generalissimo who had been superseded by amateur strategists during the present campaign.

Mr. Farley and the other professional politicians who advised extreme caution in Iowa are today sagely nodding: "I told you so."

the other professional politicians who advised extreme caution in Iowa are today sagely nodding: "I told you so."

And Republicans in Iowa, though they polled handsome totals in the nomination of Former Senator Lester J. Dickinson over Representative Lloyd Thurston, are probably not so sure of victory in November as they would have been if Representative Otha D. Wearin had won a bitter fight over Senator Gillette.

But the main conclusions of the Iowa primary are two:

First, that the revenge-plus-relief motives which impelled the Wearin backers have been decisively defeated, and should not be used elsewhere except under very different circumstances.

Second, that circumstances alter cases, and that local conditions inescapably will dominate most of the primary elections in the country, now bringing about an apparent "New Deal victory" and now a "New Deal defeat."

In short, while the importance of the Iowa election was precisely what Harry Hopkins and James Roosevelt made it by their friendly statements for Representative Wearin, basically these local elections are not nearly so clear-cut as they appear. This does not alter the fact that the "Elimination Committee" has taken a severe trouncing, and perhaps Mr. Farley can today go to the White House and say, "Well, how about letting me handle the politics of this Administration for a while?"

President Roosevelt did not personally involve himself in Iowa as he has done in Kentucky, Wisconsin, California, and some other States. It was the New Deal outriders who did the campaigning in this instance, but the consequences spatter back on the White House all the same, and so perhaps the President will call in his shock troops.

Medal Awarded For Engine Design

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Award of the Daniel Guggenheim Medal for 1938 to A. H. R. Fedden, British engineer, "for contributions to the development of aircraft engine design and for the specific design of the sleeve-valve aircraft engine," was announced last night.

Mr. Fedden will speak before the Society of Automotive Engineers at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on June 13.

Superpower Radiocasting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7 — New rules that would revolutionize radiocasting in the United States are being explored here by the Federal Communications Commission with nearly 200 representatives of the broadcasting industry present to give advice.

A major question to be decided is whether radio listeners would get more satisfactory service from a few superpower broadcasting stations than they get from local stations that meet their individual needs but sometimes interfere with reception of national programs.

Fifteen stations have applied for 500-kilowatt licenses, now granted only to station WLW as an experiment. The Commission has now to determine whether it would be in the public interest to have other stations use superpower.

The question has wide implications. Use of superpower by a small group, might, unless carefully regulated, lead to a monopoly of one of the Nation's newest but most valuable national resources—the air waves.

Survey of Rural Field

"Unless care were exercised in the regulation of these licensees," declares T. A. M. Craven, Federal Communications Commissioner, "the possibility exists of having granted to a few people, from natural resources of the Federal Government, the control of a system of mass communication having untold potentialities of being utilized to influence public opinion.

"Hence it seems that in the determination of the question of superpower must also come the consideration of the ability of the Federal Government to control these facilities, both from the standpoint of individual licensees as well as combinations thereof, in such a manner that they will operate always in the interest of the public."

The Commission had before it, as it opened its hearings, results of a post-card survey made among 30,000 postmasters showing the quality of radio reception in the rural areas of America today.

Station Interference Found

About one half of the postmasters who answered reported "unsatisfactory reception" at night and a little less than half said they could not get clear reception in the daytime either. Most of the postmasters attributed unsatisfactory reception at night to "station interference." Most of them blamed "the weather" for the daytime trouble. One of the main arguments for superpower has been the need of better service in rural communities.

Asked to give the call letters of the radio stations heard most satisfactorily on their communities, 59 per cent named what the Commission describes as a "dominant clear channel station" while 41 per cent named smaller stations.

Indicative of the arguments to be raised against extension of power to the large broadcasters were those put forth at the opening hearing by John K. Clayton, representing the Governor of Montana. Mr. Claxton painted an appealing picture of the services local radio stations render to people of the Rocky Mountain area, many of whom do not get to town more than twice a year or get a newspaper the day it is published.

WLW Test Examined

It is the FCC rule limiting radio stations' power to 50 kilowatts rather than specific applications for 500 kilowatts that is up for consideration at the current hearings.

Stations which have shown an interest in superpower at one time or another, in spite of its uncertain effect on broadcasting economics are: WJZ, New York; WOR, Newark, N. J.; WOAI, San Antonio, Texas; WGN, Chicago; WSM, Nashville, Tenn.; WSB, Atlanta, Ga.; KFI, Los Angeles; KSL, Salt Lake City; WGY, Schenectady; WHAS, Louisville, Ky.; WJR, Detroit; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield, Mass.; KNX, Los Angeles, and WHO, Des Moines, Iowa.

Mussolini Retorts to Hull

MILAN, Italy, June 7 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia today replied to the speech of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, of June 3, with an admonition that the United States before trying to humanize warfare in Europe should learn to protect its own children.

The paper, in a brief editorial, obviously referred to recent kidnapings in the United States, accounts of which have been widely published in the Italian press.

Il Popolo said that Mr. Hull's speech—before the Tennessee Bar Association at Nashville—was linked with announcement of the American Navy's next maneuvers, involving the problem of transferring the fleet from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast in the face of a hypothetical European crisis.

The editorial said this was "a warning to Dictators" and concluded with this admonition:

"To defend Democracy and humanize their own internal peace before turning to the war of others, Americans should have another goal: that of guarding the safety of their children in their homes, which is A B C for peoples who aspire to be civilized."

Il Tevere, a less authoritative Rome newspaper, yesterday replied to Mr. Hull's speech by calling him "a great charlatan" and suggesting that the United States halt kidnapings lynchings, and other crimes of violence before trying to humanize European war.

Abandoned Roadbeds As Aid to Wildlife

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Conversion of abandoned roadbeds into food and cover strips for the preservation of wildlife, may offer a practical solution of what to do with these former thoroughfares on the farm, in the opinion of S. L. Jeffords, Project Manager of the Soil Conservation Demonstration Area on South Tyger River near here.

These areas comprise farm roads, trails, or paths that have been abandoned because of severe gullying or public roads that have been relocated. These roadbeds, with their long narrow strips, represent an ideal type of land for the use of plants which will encourage wildlife, it is believed. They provide travel lanes, which birds and animals may use in migrating from one part of the farm to another.

Blum Plan Opens French Frontier As Raid Reply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 7—As a "peaceful riposte" to the bombardment of French territory by airplanes from Spain, former Premier Léon Blum proposed today that France should officially reopen the Spanish frontier and restore freedom of trade with the Loyalists.

Addressing the Socialist Party convention at Royan, France, M. Blum declared that defense of peace sometimes demanded the taking of risks. He curtly dismissed the suggestion of open French intervention to save Republican Spain—advocated by extremists at the Party congress—but he recommended that France reply to recent violations of its frontier by "recovering its official freedom" in regard to Spain.

Border Guard Strengthened

Special weight was lent to the Socialist leader's words by the fact that while he spoke Premier Edouard Daladier was making a personal tour of inspection of the Pyrenees frontier region. Reinforcements were moved up to the border to prevent a recurrence of such "air raids," including particularly an infantry detachment from Tarbes with 15 anti-aircraft guns and a number of machine guns.

M. Daladier flew suddenly to the frontier yesterday when a squadron of nine planes—apparently the same ones which dropped 18 bombs on the previous day—again crossed the frontier, returning to Spain when met with anti-aircraft gunfire.

That M. Daladier took a serious view of affairs was indicated by his statement: "We shall avoid war if we are strong and determined and not afraid to face facts."

Italian Move Seen

Although the identity of the planes has not been established, the general tendency here is to conclude they were flown by Insurgent aviators. A few French newspapers of the Right suggest that they are Spanish Loyalist planes, but in official quarters the prevailing opinion is that the bombing was an Italian attempt to force France to cease letting supplies through to the Government side in Spain.

If so it appears likely to have exactly the opposite effect. M. Blum's proposal that the frontier be officially reopened is significant because he has hitherto maintained the necessity of strict adherence to the non-intervention accord.

No immediate action by the Government appears probable unless the raids over French territory continue. But the net result so far has been to make resumption of the Franco-Italian talks—which hinge on a settlement of the Spanish problem—more difficult than ever.

British Weigh Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 7—The persistent bombing of British ships by Fascist planes has brought the British Government to the verge of retaliation.

Various kinds of action are being considered from seizing Franco merchant ships to breaking off relations with the Burgos Government.

MADRID, June 7 (AP)—Three more British merchantmen were seriously damaged today in raids of Insurgent warplanes on the Spanish Government's Mediterranean ports of Alicante and Valencia.

Three bombs dropped by a single seaplane which attacked Alicante hit the freighter Thorpehaven and crippled its badly. Another vessel at Alicante described only as the "English ship" was set afire.

At Valencia three bombs which plunged into the harbor alongside the cargo vessel Thurston sprung its plates and it started to settle. The Captain took a grave view of its condition.

The raids raised to 11 the number of ships sunk or badly damaged in the last fortnight in Insurgent raids on Spanish Government ports.

Lloyd George Retorts

STAFFORD, England, June 7 (AP)—Mr. David Lloyd George declared yesterday that Britain's "twittering little protests like a frightened bird" to the Spanish Insurgents were making the British flag the "jest of nations."

"Do we send a protest to Italy and Germany?" Mr. Lloyd George asked (obviously referring to British protests to the Spanish Insurgents over the sinking of British merchant vessels.) "Oh, no! We are afraid of them.

"Since when has the British lion been like that?"

The Former Prime Minister, a Liberal, made his address during a by-election rally in which he spoke for the Labor Party candidate. He accused the Government of "crawling before dictators."

Italy, Germany, "and Americans, too," he said, laughed every time Britain dispatched another protest.

He sneered at Britain's friendship pact with Italy whose Premier, Benito Mussolini, he charged with "out-Heroding Herod." "Why," he said, "we are even selling oil to him for his bombing airplanes."

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N. Y. C., 418 Central Park West (Apt. 71-A) —Park view, 3 rooms, homelike furnishings, grand piano. Phone after six, AC. 2-7449; from June 18 until Labor Day.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Of all the small forgotten things,
It's time to think of them;
We would not have the flower we love
Without the roots and stem.
L.M.

The Rag Doll

A Story for Children

Sally had washed the Rag Doll and hung her on the clothesline to dry. Sally had forgotten her and, when night came and the moon and all the little stars, the Rag Doll still hung on the clothesline, swinging back and forth, back and forth in the wind. She was quite dry now. If she rolled her eyes she could see the sky, and the garden all silver with moonbeams, and beyond the garden, the woods.

The Rag Doll had never been outdoors at night but once after dark she had peeked out of the nursery window and thought how nice it would be to go out in the dark.

"If it weren't for that clothespin," she thought, "I could jump down and walk about in the garden and the woods."

She turned her head this way and that, she shook herself and pop! Away went the clothespin and down she fell on the soft grass.

"Well, here I am," said the Rag Doll, "all alone in the night. I think I'll look about a bit." She gathered her skirts about her and

The Rag Doll and the Skunk Had Their Supper in the Hollow Log

walked to the edge of the garden. How still it was!

"Perhaps I am the only one awake," she thought.

No! What was that? Something black and white moving in the grass. It was coming toward her. There was a strange smell about it which at first the Rag Doll didn't like. Was it moth balls? No! Was it . . . "How do you do," said the Rag Doll. "Who are you?"

The black and white thing with the strange smell stopped. He had a bushy tail and bright, beady eyes. He was really pretty.

"I am Skunk," he answered. "What can I do for you?"

The Rag Doll curtsied as she had seen Sally do.

"You can show me the woods," she said, "and all the little animals that live there."

"Delighted," Skunk answered, "but first perhaps you would like to have supper with me in the hollow log."

"I should love it," the Rag Doll answered, and following Skunk they came to the hollow log at the edge of the woods.

"This is my home," Skunk explained. "Please help yourself to something to eat."

The Rag Doll was delighted. They sat down and talked while they ate. Skunk told her about the night and how the moonbeams danced in the woods and the wind sang soft lullabies. He told her too about the owl who sees best in the dark and calls Tuwhit, Tuwhoooo! all night long. He told her about the little animals that go searching for food after dark. He told her about the whippoorwill who sings after the other little birds have tucked their heads under their wings.

He told her many, many things. Rag Doll's eyes shone like buttons. Rag Doll was excited by it all.

"To think," she said, "I have been asleep in the nursery when all these things were happening in the woods!"

Skunk had so much to tell that it was morning before he had finished and the round yellow sun was up.

"O my," cried the Rag Doll, "I must go back to the clothesline for Sally will come for me."

She jumped up and gathered her skirts around her.

"I must go back," she cried, "and I haven't seen the moonbeams dancing in the woods or all the little animals! I haven't heard the owl call Tuwhit! Tuwhooo! O dear, O dear!"

"Some other night," Skunk said but already she was hurrying off.

When she got back to the garden she sat down under the clothesline. "Perhaps Sally will never wash and hang me out again," she thought sadly. "Then I shall never have a chance to see the moonbeams dancing or . . ."

There was Sally bending over her.

"You poor dear," Sally cried. "I left you out all night." Sally picked her up and hugged her. "O," Sally cried, "you have been playing with skunks. Now I shall have to wash you again and hang you out for three nights, perhaps four!"

And that was just what the Rag Doll wanted her to do.

The Fountains, Trafalgar Square, London

Monitor Camera Club From F. R. Winstone, Bristol, England

Plans to Transform the Square Into an Open Space of Lawns and Flowers, With Brighter Fountains, Are Being Considered

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

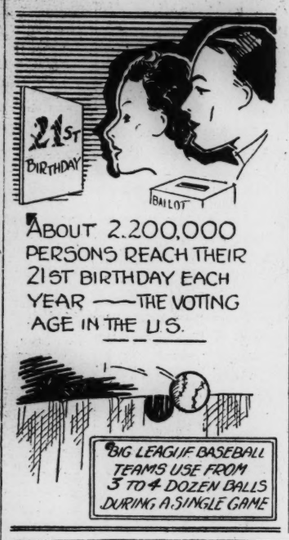
Party Lighting

An electrician with ample tools and a good supply of wire and sockets has developed a vocation that has helped him supply his daily needs.

He reads the daily paper for all news of social gatherings, weddings, or parties. When he finds notice of a celebration, he gets in touch with the host and explains that he has the ability and the equipment necessary to light the room, garden, or cabin in a festive manner.

Many people have never thought of decorating a room with fancy lights for a party or wedding, and thus his idea has been quite successful. He has also secured rewiring jobs from his labors in the party-lighting field.—George J. G., Represa, Calif.

Worth Knowing


21ST BIRTHDAY
BALLOT
ABOUT 2,200,000 PERSONS REACH THEIR 21ST BIRTHDAY EACH YEAR —THE VOTING AGE IN THE U.S.
BIG LEAGUE BASEBALL TEAMS USE FROM 3 TO 4 DOZEN BALLS DURING A SINGLE GAME

Quotation for Today

MAN'S capabilities have never been measured; nor are we to judge what he can do by any precedents, so little has been tried.—H. S. THOREAU.

In Lighter Vein

Oh! Oh!

Baseball Fan (boasting): "I've seen these teams play so often I can tell the score of this old ball game before it starts."

Novice: "All right then, what is it?"

Baseball Fan: "Nothing to nothing—before it starts."—Grit.

Hm-m!

"You look very much like a minister," said a man who met Woodrow Wilson in England many years ago. "Have you ever been taken for one?"

"No," answered Mr. Wilson, "but I have been treated like one."

"How is that?" asked the man.

"I had a job once," replied the educator, "where I waited for my salary six months."

Drummers' Swing Language

Barnyard—animal effects.
Boiler plate—Chinese gong.
Empty arrangement—fill in (and be wrong).
Hand bats—drumsticks.
Mexican ragtime—legit man trying to swing.
Pasture chimes—cow bells.
Rush artist—a fast drummer with a slow band.
Tubs—kettledrums.
Woodpile—xylophone or marimba.
Agony pipe—clarinet.
Gobbler—saxophonist.
Grunt—tuba.
Piston—trumpet.
Suitcase—drums.
Doghouse—bass viol.
Jive—swing rhythm.
Dotman—music arranger.
Pusher—trombonist.

—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

Some Speech!

Fred Douglass, famous negro orator, overheard two Irishmen talking, after they had listened to a speech he had just made.

"That's a mighty fine speech for to be made by a Negro."

"Sure an' it was; but he is only half a Negro."

"Ye don't say! If half a Negro can make a speech like that, what kind of magnificent speech would a whole Negro make?"

Jest a Minute

"The Sandman's coming, eh? Well, ask him if he has an appointment."

Bible Books in Verse

BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

Law

In *Genesis*, the world was made
By God's almighty hand;
In *Exodus*, the Hebrews marched
To gain the promised land.
Leviticus contains the law,
Holy and just and good;
Numbers records the tribes enrolled—
All sons of Abraham's blood.
Moses in *Deuteronomy*
Recounts God's mighty deeds;

Historical

Brave *Joshua*, into Canaan's land
The hosts of Israel leads.
In *Judges*, their rebellion oft
Provoked the Lord to smite,
But *Ruth* records the faith of one
Well pleasing in His sight.
In *First and Second Samuel*
Of Jesse's son we read.
Ten tribes, in *First and Second Kings*
Revolted from his seed.
The *First and Second Chronicles*
See Judah captive led,
But *Ezra* leads a remnant back
By princely Cyrus' aid.
The city walls of Zion
Nehemiah builds again,
While *Esther* saves her people
From the plots of wicked men.

Poetical

In *Job* we read how faith can live
Beneath affliction's rod,
And David's *Psalms* are precious songs
For every child of God.
The *Proverbs* like a goodly string
Of choicest pearls appear;
Ecclesiastes teaches men
How vain are all things here.
The mystic *Song of Solomon*
Exalts sweet Sharon's rose,

Major Prophets

Whilst Christ, the Saviour and the King,
The rapt *Isaiah* shows.
The warning *Jeremiah*
The apostate Israel scorns;
His plaintive *Lamentations*
Their awful downfall mourns.
Ezekiel tells, in wondrous words,
Of dazzling mysteries,
Whilst kings and empires yet to come,
Daniel in vision sees.

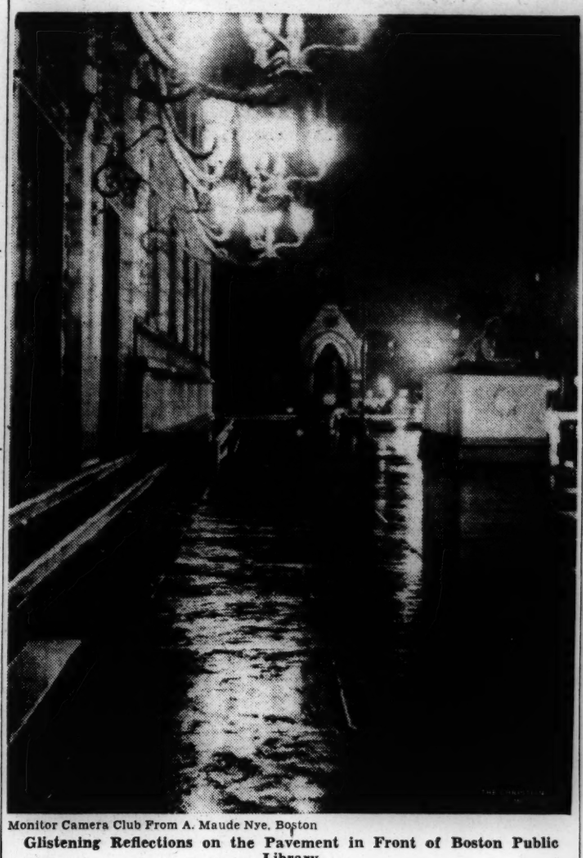
Minor Prophets

Of judgment and of mercy, too,
Hosea loves to tell.
Joel describes the blessed days
When God with man shall dwell.
Among Tekoa's herdsmen
Amos received his call,
Whilst *Obadiah* prophesies
Of Edom's final fall.
Jonah displays a wondrous type
Of Christ, our risen Lord.
Micah pronounces Judah lost—
Lost, but again restored.
Nahum declared on Nineveh
Just judgments shall be poured.
A view of Chaldea's coming doom,
Habakkuk's visions give.
And *Zephaniah* warns the Jews
To turn, repent, and live;
Haggai wrote to those who saw
The temple built again,
And *Zechariah* prophesied
Of Christ's triumphant reign.
Malachi was the last who touched
The high prophetic chord;
Its final notes sublimely show
The coming of the Lord.

BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

Matthew, Mark, Luke, and *John*
Tell what by Jesus was said and done;
Acts both of the Apostles tell
And how the Holy Spirit fell.
Romans, Corinthians, and *Galatians*
Hard by *Ephesians* take their stations;
Then the *Philippians* hand in hand,
With the *Colossians* take their stand
By *Thessalonians*; each and all,
Claim for their author great St. Paul;
Who next writes twice to *Timothy*,
Then *Titus* and *Philemon* see;
While *Hebrews* the last letter claims.
Next comes the Epistle of *St. James*,
While *Peter, John*, and good *St. Jude*
With *Revelation* both conclude.

Boston Rain



Monitor Camera Club From A. Maude Nye, Boston

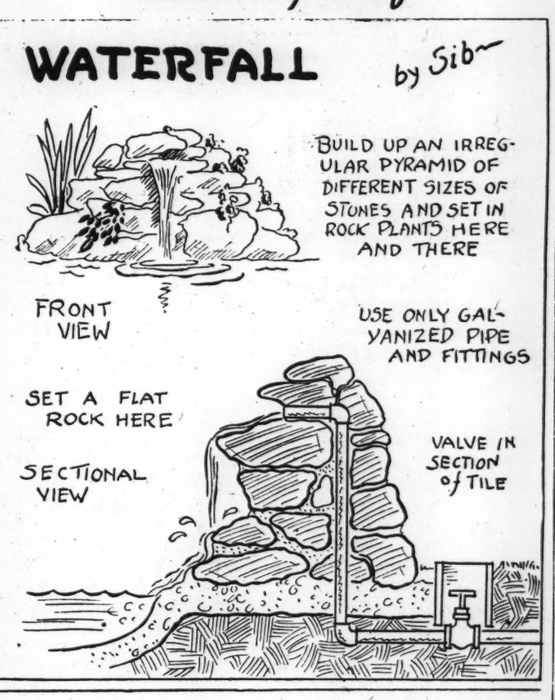
Glistening Reflections on the Pavement in Front of Boston Public Library

The Test of a Man

There's little satisfaction to be gained from doing things that hold no difficulties; it's the tough old task that brings keen sense of worth and power to the man who wins the fight; his failures test his courage and his problems prove his might. Until a man has conquered loss and overcome defeat he cannot fully understand just why success is sweet.

I'm thankful for my disappointments, for the battles lost, and for mistakes that seem to charge an overwhelming cost; I'm thankful for the days of doubt, when it was hard to see that all things work together for the good that is to be; I'm glad for all that life has brought, because today I know that men must brave adversities if they would greater grow.—O. Lawrence Hawthorne.

Make It Yourself


WATERFALL
by Sib
BUILD UP AN IRREGULAR PYRAMID OF DIFFERENT SIZES OF STONES AND SET IN ROCK PLANTS HERE AND THERE
FRONT VIEW
USE ONLY GALVANIZED PIPE AND FITTINGS
SET A FLAT ROCK HERE
SECTIONAL VIEW
VALVE IN SECTION of TILE

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Onward!

Edmond, Okla.

In this college town the students who frequent the bookstore of a sightless newsdealer have good reason to know that life can be wholesome and happy and economically sufficient even for the physically handicapped.

P. C. Slack lost his sight at 15 years of age; yet he did not permit the loss to confuse his determination to be happy and independent. For a time he was engaged in the business of piano tuning. As soon as he was able, he bought a bookstore in this college town; and for more than 40 years the community has had reason to profit by his courageous, kindly life.

The town has made a legend out of the story of a stranger stopping the sightless newsdealer to inquire of a direction and of his response—he took the stranger's bags and personally conducted the stranger to the house! And the young folk in town know the story—which is true, too—of the numberless occasions he has operated his cash register in the rush season and never failed to check out perfectly at the end of the day.

It is an encouraging picture for young people to see as they prepare for their futures, the picture of a blind man happily operating a good business, believing all the while in the inherent honesty and goodness of his fellowmen, and in turn receiving the good things he expects.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A bit of comment on the current month—quotation by Charles Hanson Towne—forms the basis of today's cryptic verse:

"ABC DBEFGH IJKD FAL
MEFLIKBBK NLKLMFA FAL
NOGGBCH PGBJQD BE *RJKL."

The Hidden Name

The name of still another boy is hidden in the following list of names. The first letter is hidden in the first name; second letter in the second name, and so on. What is the hidden name?

HAROLD
MAURICE
THOMAS
STEPHEN
ALFRED
GERALD
EDGAR

Letter Juggling

Two different 6-letter words can be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

E E M O R T

What Is the Rate?

An oarsman can row 12 miles down stream in 2 hours. It takes him 6 hours to return against the current. What is his rate in still water, and what is the rate of the stream?

Fun With Antonyms

Tuesday brings a list of 10 words and their antonyms to be matched:

1	past	slender	
2	enduring	rough	
3	composed	future	1
4	rotund	careless	
5	pointed	preceding	
6	fractional	agitated	
7	polished	solid	
8	porous	complete	
9	successive	blunt	
10	discreet	intolerant	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Word Game

This is somewhat similar to the well known "Yes and No" game. Each player is given 10 small cards—any color—about the size of calling cards.

The forbidden words in this game are any words containing more than five letters. And every time a player catches another using in his conversation a word of more than five letters, the latter must forfeit a card to the person catching him.

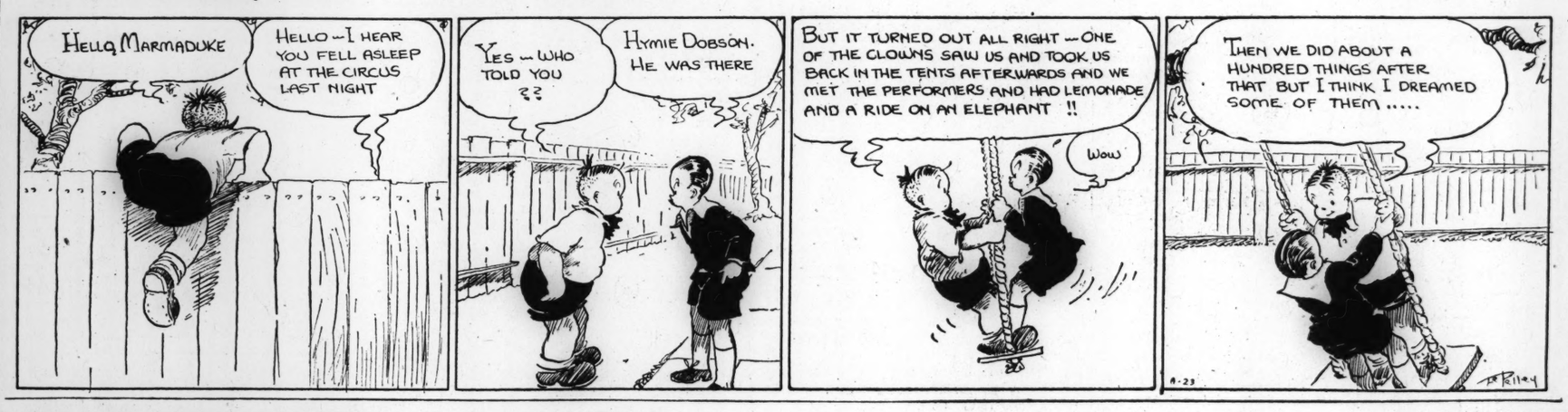
A prize is awarded to the person who at the end of the hour has collected the greatest number of cards. —R. R. S., Denver, Colo.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram:
"How softly runs the afternoon
Beneath the billowy clouds of June."
The Hidden Name: Leonard.
Letter Juggling: Remote, meteor.
What Is the Rate?: Oarsman, 4 miles an hour; stream, 2 miles an hour.
Fun With Antonyms: Past-future; enduring-intolerant; composed-agitated; rotund-slender; pointed-blunt; fractional-complete; polished-rough; porous-solid; successive-preceding; discreet-careless.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Sleepy Time Was Had by All*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO MARMADUKE
HELLO—I HEAR YOU FELL ASLEEP AT THE CIRCUS LAST NIGHT
YES—WHO TOLD YOU ??
HYMIE DOBSON. HE WAS THERE
BUT IT TURNED OUT ALL RIGHT—ONE OF THE CLOWNS SAW US AND TOOK US BACK IN THE TENTS AFTERWARDS AND WE MET THE PERFORMERS AND HAD LEMONADE AND A RIDE ON AN ELEPHANT !!
WOW
THEN WE DID ABOUT A HUNDRED THINGS AFTER THAT BUT I THINK I DREAMED SOME OF THEM .....
A-23

The Adventures of Waddles—*Lilly Duck Upsets the Menu*

By THE HAGERS

JACK SPOONBILL'S LUNCH WAGON
THIS NOON JACK SPOONBILL'S PLACE I TOOK; I HAD TO SERVE, TAKE ORDERS, COOK.
"PIE À LA MODE? YES, SIR, IT'S NICE! SHALL I PUT GRAVY ON YOUR RICE?"
BUT LILLY DUCK CAME IN JUST THEN. AND I CAN'T TELL YOU HOW OR WHEN
I PILED THE RICE WITH ICE CREAM HIGH, AND POURED THE GRAVY ON THE PIE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Purge"

POLITICS in its best sense is the art of government, of reconciling divergent opinions and interests so that public affairs can be carried on. Much success of the Roosevelt Administration has come from its ability to make bedfellows of conservative Democrats and progressive Republicans, eastern labor and western agriculture. The Iowa primary—and the apparent plan of the Corcoran "elimination committee" to "purge" the Democratic Party of all senators who have been less than 100 per cent in their obedience to the White House—exhibits exactly the opposite technique.

The smashing failure to defeat Senator Gillette, who has been a New Dealer in almost every respect except in the Supreme Court struggle, may not dissuade the amateur politicians who appear to have displaced Mr. Farley. Doubtless they have certain commitments to primary candidates in other states. But it should show Mr. Roosevelt that this process of narrowing down the New Deal is not good politics. The 100 per centers are in a minority; this method would soon put the President in the same spot. For despite his statements about keeping out of primaries he has permitted those very close to him to intervene. So, even apart from the revolt against use of federal funds in primaries, defeat is also a blow to his prestige.

Of course the "elimination committee" is not quite so witless as it might appear at first sight. Apparently its purpose is to show the strength of the more radical wing of the Democratic Party. Washington reports indicate that its maneuvers have somewhat frightened some senators who might be exposed to its attack. It is fighting for control of the party, particularly to forestall conservatives from dominating the 1940 Democratic convention. But the Iowa result must make it appear a very risky game.

It is dangerous to draw national conclusions from state contests where many special factors affect the result. But the vote in Iowa should make it plain that the New Deal as a concept of personal rule, or even as a regime of radical and regimenting social change, has no mandate. The New Deal as a program of social change which looks to a larger share in national life and national income for the worker and the farmer probably still enjoys the support of a majority of Americans. Even the independent and conservative Democrats have endorsed that program and today nearly all of them insist on their basic loyalty to the President.

But in so far as the President and his more radical advisers separate themselves from all who have somewhat divergent views or who dare to think for themselves they are departing from the best politics—not to mention the best traditions of self-government. And they rather than the country will be penalized.

Dandelion

HOW the dent de lion, or lion's tooth, which is common in Europe and Asia, found its way to America, is a minor mystery of herbal history. Writers venture the opinion that it entered with garden seeds, in which case, owing to its present profusion, it is probable that it was a stowaway on the Mayflower. Other writers disagree, saying that it seems to be a native of the Rocky Mountains. But whether native or emigrant, the "Midas flower" is patently of "melting pot" origin: Its frondlike foliation hints at cousinship with the fern family, while the lack of cordiality with which it is received by the youngest set when served as a spring salad bespeaks relationship with spinach.

Reading the Moderns

SPEAKING recently at Liverpool University, where he formally opened the Harold Cohen Library, Lord Baldwin, referring to the great republic of readers, remarked, "I rejoice to think that . . . the road is now open in a way as never to previous generations."

It is very true; but not only is the world of books easier of access, it is enlarging its borders at such a stupendous rate that it is difficult for the conscientious tourist to find his way about in it. He will, of course, have little trouble in picking out the great classic landmarks; but it is a different matter when he turns to the modern quarter. Bewildering in its immensity, cluttered with rubbish, disfigured by pretentious advertisements, and free, as yet, from the skillful demolitions of time, it may well cause him some dismay. The official guides are but too apt to disagree upon the merits of its features; and, for the rest, he must rely upon the opinion of his friends, or on his own haphazard ramblings.

It was Bacon's adage that, "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested"; and perhaps the ability of the expert taster is the best auxiliary for a reader among the moderns. Naturally, it requires a palate; but there, the classics can be guaranteed to help him.

Bombers Over France

THE smoke screen of anonymity in which air raiders are reported to have operated fifty miles over French borders and to have dropped bombs thirteen miles within French territory has yet to be dissipated. Suspicions that they were Insurgent planes from Spain are easy to account for. General Franco's champions, Germany and Italy, have charged in the nonintervention discussions that France was aiding the Loyalists. The Insurgents probably share that opinion, so a motive already is indicated. But the Insurgents suggest that the Loyalists are responsible for this attack on a country which they say is aiding the Loyalists.

That would be strange gratitude. Yet it is not beyond the extreme limits of possibility. The same explanation which was used to show that Loyalists might have been responsible for the "piracy" in the Mediterranean is employed by Rome in this case: that, pressed hard by the Insurgents, the Loyalists hope to produce a European war to avoid their own defeat. It is not a very good explanation. Capture of the planes, like capture of the Mediterranean submarine, would almost certainly lead to identification of the offender, and the Loyalists could not well afford to turn France against them.

The reasoning is interesting chiefly because it calls attention to the similarity between the submarine attacks and the air raid over France. Now as then, the reactions of the offended country are quick and clear. If there is still an inclination to test the patience of the two big European democracies where their own safety is concerned, the experimenters need only remember Nyon, where Britain and France showed that they still were capable of action when their vital interests were threatened. Indeed, the attitude of these two countries toward the Czechoslovakian crisis indicates that they have broadened their definition of vital interests, and are as ready to act in emergency as they were at Nyon.

Consulting English Labor Law

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT insists that the object of his intended commission to study the British Trade Unions Act is not to propose possible amendments in the United States' National Labor Relations Act. Yet it is difficult to see how comparisons of the two are to be avoided or what other purpose such an investigation will serve.

The very first section of the British Act begins by defining what the Wagner Act would call an "unfair labor practice"—on the part not of employers, to whom the American statute devotes its exclusive attention, but of labor unions. That is, it forbids and outlaws sympathetic general strikes for the purpose of coercing the Government or inflicting hardship on the community.

Another principal section prohibits mass picketing of factories, shops or homes if in such manner as "to intimidate any person . . . or obstruct the approach . . . or lead to a breach of the peace." It applies penalties for intimidation which have been part of British law since 1875.

If American public opinion and industrial management is to learn something favorable to collective bargaining and trade union practice from British example, it is more likely to be from the Trade Boards Act of 1909 and the Whitley Councils fostered by a parliamentary committee of 1916. Labor organization is so well recognized and collective bargaining so much an accepted procedure in these Councils that Miss Dorothy Sells remarks in the American Federationist for March that,

> Another significant aspect of employer-employee relations in Great Britain is the genuine friendliness customarily existing between the two parties to industry. . . . Attesting to the reality of this amicable bargaining process is the disputes record. The total number of working days lost in the United States in 1936 was seven and one-half times as great as in the United Kingdom, while the population of the United States is less than three times that of the latter country.

A final feature of the Trade Unions Act of 1927 is, of course, the much-discussed feature of registration of nearly all the larger unions in Great Britain. As applies to the American scene two facts are important about this section: (1) Registration is not compulsory but voluntary in return for certain advantages similar to those obtained by incorporation of a business. (2) The responsibility assumed by registration is primarily a financial responsibility to members of the union, not a responsibility for contracts.

All told, it seems inescapable that a formal examination of the British law by an American committee under Government auspices must lead to consideration of some revisions, perhaps in several directions, of Federal laws affecting labor in the United States. What else could President Roosevelt have meant when he said that British labor legislation was twenty years ahead of American?

HAPPY IS the used car buyer who is able to drive a bargain.

THESE ARE THE DAYS when the early gardener gets the worm too.

Oil Magnate

Book News of the Day

ANY book promising the inside story of oil comes just now into a market well prepared for it by headlines from Mexico and by memories of public bewilderment over the omission of oil sanctions from those measures which League of Nations states adopted in a half-hearted attempt to stop Mussolini in Ethiopia.

The life of Sir Henri Deterding, which Glyn Roberts is presumed to have written under the title, THE MOST POWERFUL MAN IN THE WORLD (New York: Covici-Friede. $3) could not fail to throw some light on the politics of oil. Mr. Roberts's essay is a study of an industry rather than of a man. As the chief figure in the development of the industry, Sir Henri is in the spotlight much of the time, naturally. It is, as Mr. Roberts operates it, a rather lurid light.

* * *

Sir Henri shares honors with Sir Basil Zaharoff in being one of a few men the British Government has chosen from lands not British to bear the title of Knight. In another way, too, he reminds one of Zaharoff. He has the reputation of being a power behind government—and a sinister power. From sources authentic and some not so authentic, Mr. Roberts has garnered sheaves enough to pack some 439 pages with what he appears to regard as proof that the affairs of the world are not safe in the hands of such men as his subject.

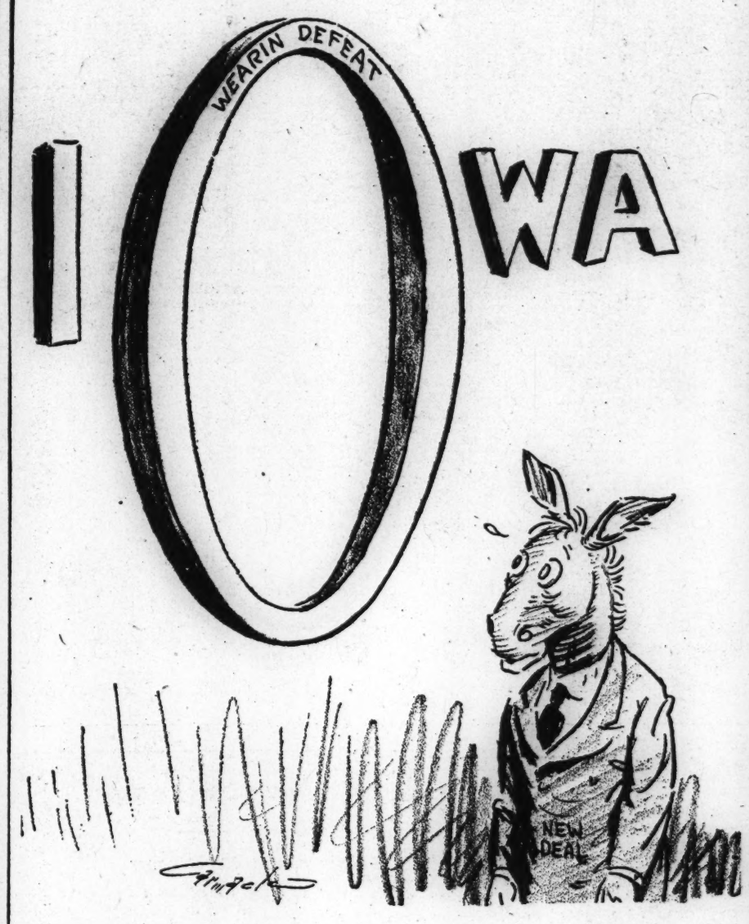
The history of the Rockefeller-Deterding competition for control of foreign oil fields is retold. Sir Henri's industrious youthful years are justly recounted. And very interesting is the treatment Mr. Roberts gives to Deterding's fight to regain his Russian oil fields which were confiscated by the Soviet Government, wherein the subsidization of White Russians through schools and financing is recorded as having been a part of Deterding's scheme to use them toward the overthrow of the regime at Moscow. Unfortunately, little light, except by indirection, falls on the question of the League's failure to apply oil sanctions against Italy.

* * *

The book philosophizes—rather glibly—reads the minds of some of the men it mentions, goes in for a bit of book reviewing on its own account, and frankly states its author's opinions on socialism and monopoly, the latter of which he feels is the logical end of capitalistic enterprise. For the job of collecting information and perhaps sometimes pseudo-information in such quantity and for setting it down in a way to stimulate the curiosity of the reader into a wider and possibly less cynical search for truth, Mr. Roberts deserves an hour or two of reading time. The book cannot be read so quickly. But not all of it need be. Half of it will give one the taste of oil—not a pleasant taste unless you are a Deterding or a Rockefeller, though some of the flavor may be due to the way Mr. Roberts has prepared the dish.

C. W. M.

"O!"



Frozen Assets

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

"DO YOU run excursion boats out to it?" enquired the newcomers from Connecticut. "Boats! To what?" we enquired blankly. "Why, to the iceberg," was the surprised reply. "Surely it must be a great attraction to tourists."

Here was a new thought—tourists and icebergs—we had never connected the two, and yet we most certainly wished to attract tourists to Newfoundland, and there are plenty of icebergs. Have we been overlooking an opportunity of commercializing our assets? But we had never thought of icebergs as assets—rather have we distrusted them as a menace to shipping and shivered in the cold winds which blow from off their icy pinnacles.

* * *

We looked again with new eyes. There it was, massive and heavy, a towering mountain of ice, and yet so graceful and beautiful, for all its great bulk riding the waves as lightly as a swan. Nine-tenths of it lie beneath the water, so one can only vaguely guess its actual size. From the town it seems to be almost in the Narrows, the entrance to our harbor, but in reality it is quite some distance off.

This particular berg has been here since May came in and shows no immediate inclination to leave our shores. Our Connecticut friends had passed it this morning in the steamer which brought them to our island, and they had been entranced with its lovely, changing colors of blue and green. From a distance, of course, it is a pure and glistening white, but near by one is enthralled with its chameleon hues. Beautiful it most assuredly is, and, after all, with our efficient ice patrol of today giving warning to all shipping of icebergs, their position and the direction in which they are drifting, they do not constitute the danger that they did in other days.

* * *

We rather take them for granted here in Newfoundland, for they are frequently off our coast from May till August, in fact we have been swimming, in glorious summer weather, with an iceberg in the distance. It has the effect of chilling the water, it is true, but we in Newfoundland are accustomed to cold sea water, and it gives us a feeling of hardihood out of all proportion to the realities.

The beautiful northern visitor which called at our near-by summer resort last year was always an object of interest. Daily its shape seemed to change, always offering new aspects, but gradually growing noticeably smaller and smaller, until one day we awoke to the fact that it had disappeared. The children said the sun had melted it, but we grown-ups rather fancy it just drifted away.

M. E. P.

North . . South . . East . . West

Balanced Opportunities

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is within most of those who stand at the threshold of school or college, looking hopefully and expectantly forward, that urge to action which presages and reasonably assures purposeful accomplishment. But it may be that these young men and young women, yesterday our boys and girls, will be tempted and possibly persuaded to forget, as they listen to the gratuitous counsel of commencement day orators, the cautious counsels of those under whose tutelage they have long sat. The days seem to be days of new opportunities, new horizons and new visions to the graduates. They are. But they are likewise days of opportunity to those who, designedly or with sincerity, seek to shape the initial course and influence the emotions of those susceptible and impressionable.

There is nothing more freely offered or more eagerly accepted than advice. From our own experiences, or from our observation of the experiences of others, we attempt to weigh and appraise what we regard as the good and what we assume to be the bad, pointing, meanwhile, a moral or outlining a proposed course of action. In an hour, it may be, the foundations so carefully and thoughtfully laid by preceptors and cemented by days and months of study and deliberation are cruelly and ruthlessly undermined by the impassioned advocate of some ism or theory which contradicts and offends those long cherished.

* * *

There is an unexplainable and deplorable incongruity about all this. Why do college presidents, boards of regents and those in authority open the door so carelessly and so magnanimously to alien thought and sophisticated propaganda? The work undertaken during the formative years has been well done in most instances. Horizons of activity have been limited by experience and prescribed to fit the needs and determined boundaries of individuals or groups. Sanity, sincerity, and honesty have combined to prevent the inordinate arousing of vain hopes or idle ambitions.

From somewhere there occasionally emerges at this crucial and long-awaited moment in the experiences of those of the adventurers upon new courses the impassioned protagonist of a formula of life not attuned to or adaptable to the course considerately prescribed and outlined. As one listens to or reads some of the discourses already available there comes a reminder and not especially faint echo of the camp meetings and the earlier political campaigns. There is a fervidness and ardor about some of these addresses which is appealing and too often, it may be, convincing. There is the urge to action, perhaps without regard to the particular line or arena of activity. It is of this, specifically, that one may be cautiously aware. Too often there is intemperate zeal in the desire to act and in the counsel urging action. We are inclined, and sometimes persuaded, to forget that there are times when it is wiser to stand than to proceed along ways that we are advised are new and inviting.

* * *

The demand of the hour, in whatever direction thought may turn, is for deliberation and for that inspiration which comes from the certain knowledge that our desires are unselfish and our way forward is lighted by the lamp of experience. That counselor, no matter how persuasive or convincing, who advises activity only for activity's sake may err seriously. It cannot be urged that there is now or that there has been any lack of activity in the realm of politics or political direction and management at home or abroad. There is confusion of activity, confounded by aggressive, resentful or selfish thinking. The need is not for more and greater activity thus directed and influenced. The waters of discord must be stilled. It is a reasonable and circumstantially justified assumption that an overwhelming majority of those who, in this glorious month of June, don caps and gowns and fare forth have been well taught. If they have been well taught they have learned that the thought which is expressive of right desires and the inspiration of unselfish ambition is, like the granite of mountain and rugged coast, established, enduring and dependable. There is no true progress unless, in movement or action, we proceed in the right direction.

So it is well, whatever the allurements and temptations, whatever the promises of greener fields, brighter skies and fuller equality of opportunity beyond some new horizon, to study the chart and take one's bearings by the compass of experience.

The Wide Horizon

Housing—British and American

By R. A. Scott-James

LONDON

IT IS one thing to earmark money for expenditure on housing. It is another thing to get it profitably spent. In the United States as in Britain a few years ago it was pressed upon the Government that a big drive to promote the better housing of the people was essential to prosperity and contentment.

In the United States and in Great Britain there were two schools of thought as to the best means of getting the work done economically, constructively, and quickly. One favored action through a central housing agency which could coordinate all activities, buying advantageously, and combining building with planning. In Britain there was more to be said for such a method than in America, since the country is so much smaller, and it is so much easier to envisage all its needs. Nevertheless the Government decided against the policy of procedure from the center, and decided to leave it to local authorities.

* * *

The United States Government put more reliance on centralized action. But innumerable obstacles presented themselves and ultimately the major part of the fund was transferred to agencies which were in a position to go ahead with practical schemes. In a country of the dimensions of the United States, where each district presents separate problems, this result might have been anticipated.

The method which is now being adopted seems more promising. Responsibility for initiating and planning housing projects rests with local agencies, the United States Housing Authority being authorized under the 1937 Act to cover loans up to a total of $500,000,000 during a period of three years. The assistance takes the form, not of a capital grant, but an annual subsidy for the interest on loans repayable in sixty years, such as will enable the houses to be let at low rents. The localities pay 10 per cent of the total cost of projects. The method adopted in Britain was similar; but the Exchequer contributed £5 10s. a year for forty years, per house built, the local rates contributing £2 15s.

* * *

The same difficulty is now being experienced in America as in the early stages of the slum clearance measure in Great Britain. After the total requirements had been estimated, it still took a long time for each authority in Britain to discover suitable sites, to prepare plans, and, when these had been approved by the Government, to get construction under way. Some local authorities were keen and energetic; others were apathetic, and the Government had to bring pressure to bear upon them. But on the whole the work was well and speedily carried out, firstly, because public opinion was strongly roused to the need of action; secondly, the Government was determined to make a success of its program; and, thirdly, there is a sound working relationship between the central administration and the local authorities.

Great Britain has apparently been to the fore in this sphere of social reconstruction. Its experience goes to show that a big and successful move in housing reform depends upon a zealous public opinion, a Government prepared to push and take the lead, and upon the willingness of local agencies to co-operate.

The Citizen and His Community

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The most precious possession of the citizen is the liberty and protection which a well ordered democracy affords him. Compared with these, his worldly goods, his business, and the other possessions to which he devotes most of his concern, are entirely secondary.

The failure of democracy to function properly is caused entirely by the apathy of the citizen, and his failure to discharge the duties and assume the responsibilities of citizenship. It is deplorable that a large percentage of the citizens of our democracy do not exercise their greatest power and privilege, the voting franchise; that another large percentage vote solely to advance some personal or group interest.

For this apathy there must be substituted a dedication of the citizen to the conscientious performance of his duties of citizenship, with the design to benefit himself only through benefiting the entire community. It is only in this way that democracy can obtain more enlightened laws, greater obedience to these laws, and more upright public officials to administer them. The fate of democracies rests entirely in the hands of the citizen.

A. P. GIANNINI,
Director, Bank of America
San Francisco, Calif.

Counting Crops

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As you know, by the Monitor's financial-market pages, every day recently has been "doing things" to the price of wheat. This may be set down as the normal reaction to the generally optimistic estimates of prospective 1938 yields—particularly in the United States and Canada.

Even if we write off the generous winter wheat outturn as already "made" in your country, it seems to me a rather dangerous process to deal similarly with the spring wheat, which has only last week gone into the soil.

As late as June 3, 1937, the following appeared in our Canadian newspapers: "Two Chicago crop authorities" (the names are not essential to today's purpose) "estimated Canadian wheat production would be increased substantially this year. (1) Forecast spring wheat at 315,000,000 bushels compared with a production of 212,000,000 bushels in 1936. The estimate of (2) was 346,000,000 bushels."

We all know now that the yield turned out to be 164,000,000 bushels—or in the neighborhood of about 50 per cent of the experts' figures, which, of course, were built on normal weather conditions.

Nevertheless, it indicates, I think, the unsoundness of considering the spring wheat "in the bin" while some of it is still flowing through the seed-drills. All we can do is hope for the best. There is an almost dangerous scarcity of "hard" Canadian wheat—22,000,000 bushels "visible," some of which is low-grade grain—and Canada's growers are in need of a fair crop at a fair price, in the terms of the farm, "in the worst way."

W. P. D.

Toronto, Can.